



CLASSICAL NUMISMATIC REVIEW

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Terms of Sale	Inside Cover
Ordering Information	Inside Cover
Subscription Information	Inside Cover
Introduction	1
Recommended organizations	2
Show and auction schedule	3
Receiving CNG publications	3
Editorial comments	4
Numismatic Society Meetings in Britain	5
Some Late Roman Prices	5
Announcements	6
The hobby lives on	7
The Acrocorinth, a coin of Lucius Verus	8
Selections from our inventory	9
Special Offerings	
Greek	13
Roman	23
Roman Provincial	35
Dark Ages	37
Byzantine	37
World	37
British	43
Antiquities and Supplies	46
Classical Numismatic Literature	
General Titles	47
Greek	48
Roman Republican	51
Roman Imperial	52
Roman Provincial	54
Byzantine	55
British & Commonwealth	55
Medieval & World	57
Seaby Titles	58
ANS Titles	59
History Titles	59

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9. London Book Sales. A selection of our most popular titles is available for inspection and purchase at our London gallery: Seaby Coins, 14 Old Bond Street, London W1X 3DB, telephone (0171) 495-1888. However, all London purchases must be collected in person. No orders will be sent out from London.

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 o our old and new customers alike, welcome to the world of Classical Numismatic Group and her affiliated company Seaby Coins. Our operations are under the management of our two senior directors: Victor England manages the Pennsylvania office while Eric McFadden brings direction to the London office. As this issue of the *Review* is being distributed to our full mailing list, we would like to take this opportunity to give you, our readers, a little background about ourselves.



For the past twenty years we have been quietly building a full-service numismatic company dedicated to serving the needs of our customers in the fields of ancient, world and British numismatics. When you become a customer of our firm, we hope that it is for the long term. The passion behind collecting coins manifests itself over many years. We are here to help you build your collection at reasonable prices, to offer the books and supplies that help increase your knowledge and understanding of the field, and to help you sell either individual pieces that no longer fit your collecting patterns, or when the time comes, to help you sell your entire collection.

For those of you who have never had the opportunity to visit us in Lancaster, Pennsylvania let us tell you a little about our operation here. The home of *Classical Numismatic Group* is a onetime farmhouse, built in the mid 1850's. During its 140 years, this rambling three story structure served first as a private residence and later as an antique gallery. Now, we have every bit of space filled with our offices, library, new and used book inventory, and shipping department. We still have room for expansion, though, in the original brick barn behind the house.

Our numismatic staff includes six specialists (Barry, Kerry, Peter, Wayne, Eric and Victor) who have over 150 years of combined numismatic experience. Accounting, mailing and general operations in Lancaster are handled by Cathy, Carol, Karen and Liz. If you are ever in the area, please give us a call and come by for a visit. In any given month we see numerous customers and dealers who are visiting or happen to find themselves in the area. From Lancaster we research and produce all of the company catalogues. With four auctions and three *Reviews* a year, it seems we are constantly in production for one project or another.

Assisting our operations in California is Dr. Larry Adams. Larry, an active collector for over thirty years, has recently joined us as our west coast representative. Larry puts in appearances on behalf of the company at club meetings and shows in California on a regular basis. In addition, he attends almost all of the international shows in the United States. Larry's expertise in European and near eastern coins is a welcome addition to our numismatic resources.

Several years ago, we had the opportunity to take over the operations of the coin department of B.A. Seaby Ltd in London. From this opportunity emerged our London operation under the name of *Seaby Coins*. The London office is under the direction and numismatic guidance of Eric, who acts as our regular representative and buyer in the European marketplace. Eric is aided by Wendy, Tina and Helen in keeping order in the day to day operations. From our office on Old Bond Street, we have a window on the world. London is a favorite destination of many of our customers wherever they might be based. In any given week it is not unusual for us to see customers from as far away as Australia, America, the Orient or the Continent. If you are planning on being in London sometime this year, make it a point to stop by and say hello to Eric and the rest of the staff.

Again, let us extend warm greetings to all of you. We hope you are able to find the time to enjoy this issue of the *Review*. Classical numismatics, by its nature, is a specialized field that sets us apart from the rush and pressures of day-to-day life. We invite you to take the time to learn and study about our numismatic heritage.

RECOMMENDED PUBLICATIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS

PUBLICATIONS:

The Celator. Editor - Steven A. Sayles. P.O. Box 123, Lodi, WI 53555. Monthly magazine for ancient and medieval coinage. Subscription rates: \$27.00 per year (second class) for US; \$30 for Canada, \$48 per year (airmail) to all other addresses.

The Celator is a must for every classical numismatist

Minerva: The International Review of Ancient Art & Archaeology. Editor-in-Chief: Jerome M. Eisenberg. Aurora Publications, 14 Old Bond Street, London W1X 3DB, England. Published bi-monthly. Subscription rates: £18 in U.K., £20 (\$33) elsewhere.

ORGANIZATIONS:

American Numismatic Association. 818 N. Cascade Ave., Colorado Springs, CO 80903-3279. Adult membership (including a subscription to The Numismatist) \$26.00 per year plus \$6 bookkeeping fee first year only). \$28.00 to addresses outside the US.

American Numismatic Society. Broadway at 155th St., New York, NY 10032. \$40.00 one year membership fee (\$30.00 for full time students). Includes American Journal of Numismatics - yearly publication with excellent scholarly articles.

Society for Ancient Numismatics (SAN). Secretary - Beate Rauch, P.O. Box 2830, Los Angeles, CA 90078-2830. Membership includes subscription to SAN - the journal of the society. Write to SAN Secretary for application and dues information.

Classical & Medieval Numismatic Society. P.O. Box 704, Station B, Willowdale, Ontario Canada M2K 2P9. Membership \$20 / Students \$12. Bi-monthly newsletter THE ANVL.

Numismatics International. P.O. Box 670013, Dallas, TX 75367-0013. Membership dues (including subscription to monthly NI Bulletin.) \$15.00 annually. Seniors over 70 - \$10.00 annually.

Royal Numismatic Society. For information write to: N.G. Rhodes, c/o RNS, Department of Coins and Medals, British Museum, London WC1B 3DG, England.

Swiss Numismatic Society: For information write to: Italo Vecchi, Swiss Numismatic Society, Niederdorfstrasse 43, CH-8001 Zurich, Switzerland.

COINS (AND BOOKS) WANTED

If you have coins to sell, either a few pieces or an entire collection, we want to buy. As one of the largest dealers in Ancient, Medieval and British coins, we must buy constantly to supply our customers. We need your coins, and we will pay top prices for them.

If you prefer to sell at auction, we also offer you the alternative of consigning to one of our frequent sales. Our carefully researched and illustrated catalogues are distributed to thousands of active buyers throughout the world, assuring you that your coins will receive wide exposure and competitive bidding. Our commission rates are reasonable, our settlements prompt, and you will find our staff a delight to deal with by phone, mail, or in person.

If you have considered selling your numismatic library, you will be pleasantly surprised at the prices we can obtain for you. We can either purchase outright or place your books in one of our highly successful auctions of numismatic literature.

We will be pleased to discuss the best method of sale based on your individual needs. If your collection warrants, we will travel to see you. When you are thinking of selling, please contact one of the following:

- In Lancaster, Victor England or Kerry Wetterstrom
- In London, Eric McFadden.

CLASSICAL NUMISMATIC GROUP, INC. UPCOMING AUCTION SCHEDULE

December 5-6, 1995	CNG 36
New York International Public Sale	
Sale closed for consignments	
March 13, 1996	CNG 37
Spring Mail Bid Sale	
Consignment Deadline: December 1, 1995	
June 7, 1996	
New York International Public Sale	CNG 38
Consignment Deadline: March 15, 1996	
September 18, 1996	CNG 39
Fall Mail Bid Sale	
Consignment Deadline June 15, 1996	

DO YOU BID AT AUCTION?

WOULD YOU LIKE US TO REPRESENT YOU?

We attend major auctions of classical coins in the USA and Europe. May we include you among the customers we represent? We offer full service for auction bidders:

- Careful inspection of lots prior to auction to verify accuracy of description and grade
- Expert advice on appropriate bidding levels
- Conscientious execution of bids
- Friendly personal service

Our charge is a reasonable 5% commission on purchases. Contact Victor England in Lancaster or Eric McFadden in London.

CNG SHOW & AUCTION SCHEDULE

During the next year, we plan to attend about 25 events. We look forward on these occasions to meeting new customers as well as seeing old friends. We hope you will be able to stop and say hello when we come to your area of the world.

December 1995 - June 1996

December 3, 1995

Auction 36 Lot viewing - 1 PM to 7 PM by appointment only.

December 4, 1995

Auction 36 Lot viewing - 10 AM to 7 PM at the Sheraton Hotel and Towers.

December 5, 1995

Auction 36 - in conjunction with the New York International
Session 1 at 6:30 PM. • Featuring the Fred B. Shore Collection of Parthian Coinage and the "Araratian" collection of Armenian coins. Lot viewing: 9 - 5:30.

December 6, 1995

Auction 36 - **Sessions 2 & 3**, from 9 AM to 6 PM,
• Featuring the Joseph Byers collection of Papal coins, and other important offerings. Lot viewing 9 AM - Noon.

December 8-10, 1995

New York International, Sheraton Hotel and Towers
From 10 AM Daily.

January 4-7, 1996

F.U.N. Show, Orange County Convention Ctr, Orlando, FL
From 10 AM Daily.

March 13, 1996

CNG 37, Closing at 5 PM. - Get your bid sheets in early!

March 14 -17, 1996

A.N.A. Early Spring Convention, Tucson AZ
From 10 AM Daily.

March 22-24, 1996

San Francisco International, Cathedral Hill Hotel
From 10 AM Daily.

March 29-31, 1996

C.I.C.F. Sheraton Chicago Hotel and Towers
From 10 AM Daily.

April 26-28, 1996

Central States Convention, Bartle Hall, Kansas City
From 10 AM Daily

May 11-17, 1996

Tour of Texas (schedule to be announced)

June 7, 1996

Auction 38, in conjunction with the New York International

June 7-9, 1996

New York International, 1 World Trade Center, New York City
From 10 AM Daily

Classical Numismatic Group publications.....

Classical Numismatic Group issues a variety of publications each year. The *Classical Numismatic Review*, which you are currently reading, is published three times a year, in February, June and November. The Review is packed with club and trade information, articles, book reviews, information about our company, a small selection of highlights from inventory, a full selection of special coin offerings and a complete listing of books and supplies that we offer for sale. This publication is mailed and distributed to over 15,000 customers worldwide. Our active and subscription customers receive the Review by ordinary letter mail (first class, second class or airmail depending on country); all other customers receive it by bulk mail. In addition to the Review, we also publish four Classical Numismatic Group Auctions a year. These sales offer thousands of coins and books for sale at mail and public auction. If you are a serious buyer of Ancient, World or British coins, you should be receiving these catalogues.

Of the fifteen thousand customers in our database, well over four thousand are currently receiving our auction catalogues as well as all the Reviews; the rest of you are only receiving this standard Review once or twice a year. Would you prefer to be receiving this publication and others that we produce on a more regular basis? How do you become an active customer? The simplest method is to subscribe. Our subscription rates (\$45/£30 for US, Canada and UK, \$75/£50 for the rest of the world) only offset a portion of our actual postage and printing costs. Subscription information is included on the order form. The second method is just as easy. Spend at least \$200/£120 with us in this issue and we'll send you our full complement of catalogues for 1996. If you spend \$500/£325 or more with us in 1996 we'll send you our publications at no charge in 1997. The third method requires a little work on your part. Complete the customer information section on our order form and return it to us along with any order, in exchange, we'll send you our catalogues for 1996 at no charge to you. If you want to receive our catalogues in 1997, you'll still need to spend \$500/£325 during 1996. Why not take us up on one of our offers today.

EDITORIAL

It has been another tumultuous and busy couple of months in the life of CNG. Welcome aboard to Wayne Sayles. I am sure, in a couple of years, he will look back fondly on his first couple of months with CNG. From walking into the ANA in late August, to taking a final holiday before starting, to moving from Wisconsin (and Kansas) to finally coming to work on the first of September, the last two months have been a blur and pure #@\$\$@! for Wayne. He seems to have survived the initial onslaught still managing a smile. This issue of the *Review* reflects a few of Wayne's initial efforts. The layout has been sharpened up and looks a lot more professional. Read his column for his insights into the world of collecting. He isn't telling us what he has planned for next year's first issue, but I am sure there will be a few more modifications. We have great confidence in Wayne's ability to produce a publication which will appeal to the collector, dealer and institution alike in the field of ancient numismatics.

We bid a fond farewell to Wendy from our London office. She has moved on to a curatorial position at the Victoria and Albert Museum. We all wish her the best in her new position. Speaking of new positions, there are two new positions opening up with CNG. One of the positions is in London and one in Lancaster. Read the brief ads for these positions on page #6. Responses will be kept in strict confidence. Please no direct phone calls - application via pen and paper (computer or whatever).

Our last sale (CNG 35) was our most successful mail bid to date with over 1100 bidders participating, of which over 600 were successful. The sale sold a strong 87% of the lots. (If we eliminate the Islamic section it performed well into the 90% bracket - for those of you who collect Islamic you don't have to worry, we will continue to offer selections of the material as it is consigned). This sale was a bit of an experiment for us. We offered an additional 800-1000 lots above our usual number. We did this to see if our customer list is as strong as we believe it is. Thank you one and all, for you proved us right. Speaking of large sales, our December sale (CNG 36), which is included in this mailing for our active customers, is our largest public offering to date. It features collections of Armenian, Parthian, Papal, English, Viking, Jewish, Republican Aes Graves, an important offering of the Colonies of Corinth, our largest selection ever of Roman gold and much much more. We hope to see many of you in December in New York for this important event, not to mention the New York International.

A word to our auction consignors. The number of consignors approaching us with material is steadily growing. One of the most painful things for us to do is turn away consignments. As our auctions have grown steadily in size the last few years, it has become more and more difficult to get the catalogues done on time in order to get them out well before each sale. The production of a catalogue is a long and involved process. It takes many painstaking hours to produce catalogues the size of the last couple. It takes even more work to get them mailed, closed, and invoiced. If you are anticipating the sale of coins through auction, please think ahead and don't call us the day before our consignment deadline with a collection of five hundred different coins. Yes, we can get them in the sale. No, you will not be happy with the results. Creating the proper selling environment for each piece is our job. The longer you give us to prepare your material for sale, the better the job we believe we can do for you.

We hope you find something in this *Review* to add to your collection. If you are looking for something specific, give us a call. Our inventory is large and varied. We just might have that elusive coin you have been searching for. Best wishes to all for a peaceful, restful and prosperous end to 1995. Until the New Year, we wish you well in your numismatic pursuits.

Victor England

Eric J. McFadden

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY MEETINGS IN BRITAIN

for December 1995 to February 1996

compiled by Peter A. Clayton

Royal Num. Soc., Rooms of the Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W1. 5.30pm. 19 December - 'Gros tournois: new hoards and old problems' by Marcus Phillips, 16 January - 'Carian coin legends' by Koray Konuk, 20 February - 'Coin versus paper: the experience of Scotland 1680-1850' by Alan Cameron.

British Num. Soc., Warburg Institute, Woburn Square, London WC1. 6pm. 23 January, 27 February.

Bexley Coin Club., St Martin's Church Hall, Erith Road, Barnehurst, Bexleyheath, Kent. 7.30pm. 4 December - club auction, 5 February 'The "Elgin Marbles" Medallions', by Alan Miles.

British Art Medal Soc., Cutlers' Hall, Warwick Lane, London EC4. 5.30 pm. 9 January - 'A reputation cast in bronze: women on medals in Renaissance Italy' by Marta Ajmar, 13 February - 'For this relief much thanks: French medals in the context of the V & A's collections' by Wendy Fisher.

Cambridgeshire Num. Soc., Friends Meeting House, Jesus Lane, Cambridge. 7.30 pm. 18 December - The Society's bourse, 15 January - 'Medieval Anglo-Irish coinage' by Steve Doolan, 19 February - 'The autobiography of Mark Antony' by Professor Ted Buttrey. **THE CLUB'S 500th MEETING.**

Derbyshire Num. Soc., Friends Meeting House, St. Helen's St., Derby. 7.45 pm. 11 December - Short talks by members, 15 January - Exhibition of members' interests and informal quiz., 19 February - Auction.

Havering Num. Soc., Fairkytes Art Centre, Suite 101, Billet Lane, Hornchurch, Essex. 7.30pm. 5 December - party night, 19 December - member's night.

Ipswich Num. Soc., Citizens Advice Bureau, 19 Tower Street, Ipswich. 7.30pm. 18 December - The Norwich Coin & Medal Society auction and social evening, 17 January - Society Challenge Shield, 21 February - 'A Short History of Firearms' by Robin Baker.

Kingston Num. Soc., King Athelstan's School, Villiers Road, Kingston upon Thames, Surrey. 7.30pm. 14 December - 54th members' auction, 15 February - Members' evening of short talks.

London Num. Club., Institute of Archaeology, 31-34 Gordon Square, London WC1. 6.30pm. 7 December - 'Coinage and currency from the records of post-medieval London' by Dr. John Kent, 10 January - 'Categories of 18th and 19th century tokens' by Michael Dickinson, 6 February - 'Why approved effigies?' by Mike Ewing.

Mid-Lanark Coin Circle, Hospitality Room, Motherwell Civic Center. 7.00 pm. December - no meeting, January 25 - Visit to the 'Huntarian Museum' Glasgow. 2nd coin ballot, February 22 - Dealers night Mr. A. Pillans.

Reading Coin Club., The Abbey Gateway, The Forbury, Reading. 8. pm. 4 December - 'Propaganda on Roman coins' by Felix Kelly, 2 January - Short papers by members, 7 February - Annual Club bourse

St Albans & Hertfordshire Num. Soc., St Michael's Parish Centre (by Verulamium Museum), St Michael's, St Albans. 8pm. 12 December - Photographic evening.

Sheffield & Dist. Num. Soc., Telephone Secretary for meeting place, 0114281729. 7.30pm. 13 December - Cheese and wine get-together, 10 January - Bring along some new acquisitions, 6 February - Quiz night.

South Wales & Mon. Num. Soc., The Old Rising Sun, Malpas Road, Newport. 8pm. 13 December - Fun auction and social evening, 10 January - Society auction.

Wessex Num. Soc., Hotel Bristowe, Grange Road, Southbourne, Bournemouth. 8pm. 14 December - Christmas auction and party, 11 January - Exhibition of members' coins, 8 February - 'Towards a united coinage in Europe', by Graham Teadill.

NOTICE TO SOCIETY SECRETARIES. Please send details of your programme as soon as you have it available to Peter Clayton at Seaby Coins, 14 Old Bond Street, London W1X 3DB, if you wish your meetings to be listed. Copy date is three months before cover date.

Some Late Roman Prices

compiled from A.H.M. Jones,

The Late Roman Empire

by Roger Bland

Subsistence:

Soldier's rations for 1 year (AD 465) = 4 solidi per annum
(time of Justinian = 5 solidi p.a.)

Cost of feeding refugee nun (ca. 600) = 2 solidi p.a.

Cost of keeping a servant (569) = 3 solidi p.a.

Slaves:

Boy aged 14 (359) = 18 solidi

Man (early 5th century) = 20 solidi

Incomes:

Richest Roman senators (Olympiodorus, 5th century) = 4,000
lb. of gold p.a. = 288,000 solidi.

Middling senators (same source) = 1,000 - 1,500 lb. = 72,000 to
108,000 solidi.

Consular governor of one of the African provinces: increased
by Justinian to 400 solidi p.a.

Dux of Libya Inferior (time of Justinian) = 400 solidi p.a.

Bishop of Ravenna = 2,880 solidi p.a. (one of the wealthiest
bishops)

Judges at Constantinople (pedanei iudices, time of Zeno) -
144 solidi p.a.

Professor of rhetoric = 72 solidi p.a.

Public doctor at Antinoopolis = 60 solidi p.a.

Junior clerk in the civil service (in Africa, time of Justinian) =
9 solidi p.a.

Clothing etc.:

Military cloak (396) = 1 solidus

Cheap blanket (early 7th century) = 1/4 solidus

Liber Pontificalis:

Income from estates (often in region of 50) = 60 solidi p.a.

SAN Journal resumes publication schedule

After a hiatus of almost three years, the Society for Ancient Numismatics has resumed publication of its Journal. The current issue is off the press and has been sent gratis to those holding current SAN memberships.

"It was a lot of work getting this first issue to press, but now that the hard part is done we're getting a lot of enquiries and positive response," says SAN Journal editor David L. Vagi. "The Journal serves an important role, so we had to revive it."

SAN is a non-profit organization with almost 1,000 members worldwide. The principle benefit of membership is the SAN Journal, which is now slated for publication two times per year.

New staff members are publisher Lawrence A. Adams, editor David L. Vagi, advertising manager Victor England, Jr., and editorial committee members James Garner, Walker Carlton and Matt Rockman.

The Journal will publish well-researched and important articles on ancient and Medieval coinage, with a special focus on unusual or unpublished coins. "We feel the Journal can continue to make a lasting contribution to numismatics by publishing discoveries which would otherwise remain unknown," Vagi says.

This issue showcases four coins which are unpublished in scholarly works, examines a rare Ptolemaic inaugural issue, and explores the history of ancient Britain and China as they relate to coinage.

Each issue will also contain photographs and discussions of counterfeits found in the marketplace. Targeted will be recent, high quality die-struck fakes, although deceptive older counterfeits will also be illustrated. This issue contains several recent Bulgarian counterfeits of Roman gold.

Articles in the current issue are: "The Inaugural Issue of

the Ptolemaic Mint of Tyre" by Catherine C. Lorber and David L. Vagi, "Gold Cube Money of Ancient China" by Lawrence A. Adams, "A New Example of a 'Judgment of Paris' Alexandrian Drachma" by Kerry K. Wetterstrom, and "A Rare Archaic Electrum Half Stater of Ephesus" by David L. Vagi.

Other articles include "Sirus Rising: Commemorating the Anniversary of the Sothic Cycle" by Michael M. Molnar, "A Romano-British Imitation of a Constantius II Solidus" by Lawrence A. Adams, "The History of Rome's Northwestern Frontier From Hadrian to Severus," by David R. Sear, and "A Previously Unknown Overstrike of Katane and Naxos" by David L. Vagi.

SAN membership, which includes the two issues of the Journal postpaid, is \$10 per year in the U.S., and \$20 per year for all addresses outside the U.S. Checks should be sent directly to SAN at P.O. Box 4095, Panorama City, CA 91412-4095.



Position Available

CNG is now accepting applications for the following fulltime position in the firm's London office.

General Numismatist

Qualifications: Background and interest in Ancient and/or Medieval coins, with strong administrative and organizational skills. British or European citizenship preferred. Secondary language proficiency helpful. Must be versatile and flexible. Salary commensurate with skills. No telephone enquiries please. Send C.V. to:

Seaby Coins
14 Old Bond Street
London W1X 3DB, U.K.

Position Available

CNG is now accepting applications for the following fulltime position in the firm's Lancaster office.

Numismatic Cataloguer

Qualifications: Broad background and interest in Ancient Greek and/or Roman coins, with a willingness to explore other areas. Experience with Medieval coins or Islamic coins useful. Ability to utilize research material effectively and enter data into computerized systems. Salary commensurate with skills. No telephone enquiries please. Send resumé to:

Classical Numismatic Group, Inc.
P.O. Box 479, Lancaster, PA 17608-0479

The Hobby Lives On

Some months back, we received a letter from Christopher Middleton, a customer and *Classical Numismatic Review* reader, which inspires a little nostalgia and also highlights some important points about the nature and the costs of collecting. Following is an extract from that letter:

"...I am now sixty-eight years old, a long-time full professor (Germanic Languages and Comparative Literature), but still a few years behind the times with regard to the price of coins. I collect Roman, but am interested in Greek too: and only once in my lifetime have I been, as it were, abreast of the price wave, namely when I was twelve.

When I was twelve years old, offspring of a music lecturer of considerable distinction at the University of Cambridge, I spotted in the old brass stall in the Cambridge marketplace a coin. The price was 2 shillings, which exceeded my means by about 125%, but I borrowed an advance of pocket money and bought this coin. The people at the Fitzwilliam Museum—I still recall with extreme delight & nostalgia the immense trays of coins there, the dim light in the down-below-the-earth coin room, even the smell of the floor polish—told me that it was a very rare sestertius of Caracalla—with a "Sol Driving Quadriga, l." on the reverse.

Battered as the obverse was, I had made a discovery and at a bargain price, even for those days. (During years of scanning coin catalogues, I've never seen another specimen.) Well, thereafter I used to hoard every penny of my pocket money and buy, every so often, one by one, the denarii that were in a saucer just inside the door of old Mr. Whittacher's antique shop. I used to bicycle down there, and then open the door: Mr. Whittacher always sat, silver haired and silver bearded, in an old wing chair, by his fireplace, and he would vaguely smile and bid me welcome. (He was reputed to be an illegitimate son of Edward VII, & he looked regal.) So there I was, staring at the silver—or bronze—little coins in his saucer, out of which I plucked, for one shilling, or one and six, denarii of Antoninus Pius, Caracalla (young head), Commodus and the rest. By the time I was sixteen, I had switched to old books, but I kept my little coin collection & learned a lot of Roman history from them, even developing an ambition to become an ancient historian, since I was studying Latin & Greek.

Later, during the late fifties, early sixties, as an Assistant Lecturer in German at London University, with a starting salary of £90 a month, and a family to support, I found that the price wave had risen above my head. Even then, on trips to Germany I used to pick up a poor specimen here and there for a few DM: in Cologne, say, or Trier. And in London I would visit Seaby in Great Portland St., where *sometimes* I could afford something nice—early Imperial bronze, for instance. But those acquisitions were hardly bargains,

even though I was spending, thriftily as I had to, just a £ or two. By that time my numismatic passion was surging to a new peak, in other words, the wave still stood higher. I have now acquired from CNG a number of coins that definitely grace my (still quite amateurish) collection; but even with my salary I have to forgo many coins that I would love to possess, to *preserve*. When I travel in Germany or France, I find that prices are even higher. I also travel in Turkey, but even there the antiquarians tend to have kept "up" with the Occidental price levels.....my rough old Roman passion, in these times of homogenized prices, includes a regret for the times the young are missing—the times when a collector's savvy gave him the edge."

All of us that collected in the sixties or earlier can recall similar experiences to those recounted by Professor Middleton. Most of us had our own "Mr. Whittacher". Still, I can't help feeling that the generation of that day would have been equally prone to express regret for the passing of their "good old days". And their forebearers probably expressed a similar nostalgia. There is no denying the fact that times change. Methods of selling ancient coins have changed, and the prices for ancient coins have changed—although not that much when inflation is factored in. (No one works for £90 a month anymore, why should nice coins still sell for £1 or £2 like they did then?) But really, has the hobby changed all that much?

It is still possible for a collector's "savvy" to provide an "edge"—maybe moreso today than ever. The market has seen more large hoards offered for sale in the past decade than ever before. Typically, these hoards tend to be marketed in waves. A few choice pieces will appear early on, and will—understandably—be sold at current market prices. Larger groups, usually in lower grades, will then be offered at somewhat lower prices. Finally, average circulated coins or coins that are a bit off center, etc., will be offered at an even lower price. Often, these third-wave coins are sold at only a fraction of what the market normally bears for similar non-hoard coins.

Invariably, to be found among these ubiquitous hoard coins is a treasure trove of unknown or unpublished varieties. Since most dealers who market large groups of coins (like some of the specials in this Review) do not take the time to sort and attribute individual hoard coins, these rare varieties remain undetected until some savvy collector identifies them. Knowledge *can* still pay a dividend, both in terms of collector satisfaction and in financial terms.

True, the antique shop with a saucer of ancient coins by the window may be a passing milieu but so is the Saturday afternoon *matinée*. In spite of the changing world, the hobby lives on!

Wayne G. Sayles

A Highlight From Our Current Auction

- The Acrocorinth & Pegasus -

Coins served many purposes in ancient times as they do today, but as one prominent numismatist recently commented, it is possible that an ancient coin such as the present specimen served as the "postcard" of the day. A traveller visiting Corinth may very well have taken home this coin as a souvenir of his trip, since the fascinating story depicted on the reverse of this coin graphically tells a tale associated with the famous city of Corinth.



The Coin: A bronze issued under the Roman emperor Lucius Verus, 161-169 AD, whose portrait is depicted on the obverse. Corinth was one of the early Roman colonies, established in 44 BC by Julius Caesar. The so-called "colt" coinage of Corinth was one of the main silver trading coinages of the Greek world and was therefore one of the more important "coins of the realm".

On the reverse is depicted the hill of Acrocorinth upon which rests the famous temple of Aphrodite. Pegasus is to the right, leaping off the Acrocorinth. At the base of the hill to the left is a tree and a rock-cut grotto signifying the fountain of Peirene, the spring nymph of Corinth. To the right is a gateway to an unidentified sanctuary (the tomb of Melikertes?) or perhaps to the Acrocorinth itself. In the exergue is the latin legend, CLI COR, an abbreviation for *Colonia Laus Iulia Corinthus* or "the Prestigious Julian Colony of Corinth".

The Tale: In Greek mythology, the winged horse Pegasus liked to drink and rest at the fountain of Peirene. Pegasus was the offspring of Poseidon, the god of the sea, and the gorgon Medusa. When the hero Perseus beheaded Medusa, she was already pregnant with Pegasus and he sprang from her body along with his brother Chrysaor ("He of the Golden Sword"). Pegasus was given to the hero Bellerophon by Poseidon to aid in his conquests, most notably the slaying of the fearsome Chimaera; this monster had the forepart of a lion with a serpent's tail, a goat in its middle and it breathed fire.

As Pegasus stood by the fountain of Peirene, Bellerophon used a magic bridle given to him by Athena to charm the winged horse while he mounted it. After slaying an army of Amazons, the Solymi and the Chimaera, and feeling triumphant from his exploits, Bellerophon attempted to ride Pegasus to the very palaces of Heaven atop Mt. Olympus. But his arrogance was thwarted by Pegasus who hurled him to his fated death. A tragic ending for the noble warrior!

Numismatic Details: The present example is one of probably less than 10 known specimens of this type depicting Pegasus leaping from the Acrocorinth; all are from the same pair of dies. We could not find any record of an example ever being sold in a public auction, and only a few are known in public collections, notably the cabinets of the Bibliothèque Nationale and the Naples museum. The type without Pegasus is encountered more frequently but is also rare.

Obverse: IMP CAES L AVREL VERVS AVG, laureate and draped bust of Verus right.

Reverse: The Acrocorinth surmounted by the Temple of Aphrodite, Pegasus leaping to the right; fountain of Peirene at the base of the hill on the left, a gateway (or the tomb of Melikertes?) to the right; CLI COR in the exergue.

References: Imhoof-Blumer and Gardner, *Ancient Coins Illustrating Lost Masterpieces of Greek Art: A Numismatic Commentary on Pausanias*, pg. 26, pl.G (CXXXII); Mionnet Supplement IV, pg.104, 710; Cohen IV, pg.211, 399. Æ 25mm (14.83 gm).

Of the utmost rarity and importance. A mythological and architectural type.

Lot 2412 from CNG 36

The Classical Numismatic Group, Inc.

Selections from our inventory.....

We have set aside twelve choice and interesting coins from our inventory. This selection will give you some idea of the quality of items we currently stock. With our extensive network of contacts throughout America, Europe and the middle east, we are constantly acquiring new and interesting coins. If there is a specific series that you think is outside our area, we may surprise you. If a coin you are looking for was struck in Europe, the Middle East or India sometime from the beginnings of coinage up until the start of the 19th century, let us know what you are looking for.

GREEK GOLD

SICILY, Syracuse. Reign of Hiketas. 287-278 BC. AV 60 Litrai (4.26 gm). Attic Standard. Head of Persephone left, hair rolled and wreathed with corn, behind cornucopiae, ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ before framing the profile / Galloping biga driven right by Nike, partially eclipsed moon (?) above, Q below, in exergue ΕΠΙ ΙΚΕΤΑ. Gulbenkian 345. Superb EF. Excellent artistic execution. Item # 20-301 **\$9000/£6000**

This is the only appearance of Hiketas' name on a coin.

Syracuse's eternal struggle with Carthage was to continue for this tyrant who succeeded the strong Agathocles. Hiketas survived nine years of internal pressures trying to maintain his power in Syracuse while fending off increasing threats from the Cathaginians. Finally he relinquished power to Pyrrhos who arrived to take up the cause against the Carthaginians.

MACEDON, Kings of. Alexander III, the Great. 336-323 BC. AV Stater (8.60 gm). Attic Standard. Amphipolis mint. Struck 330-320 BC. Head of Athena right in crested Corinthian helmet ornamented with a serpent to the right / Nike standing left holding wreath and ship's mast, trident in left field, ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ in right field. Price 172, Müller 105. Superb EF, underlying luster in the devices.

Item #20-302

\$3000/£2000

See historical background information on Alexander III on page #14 before Special # 3004

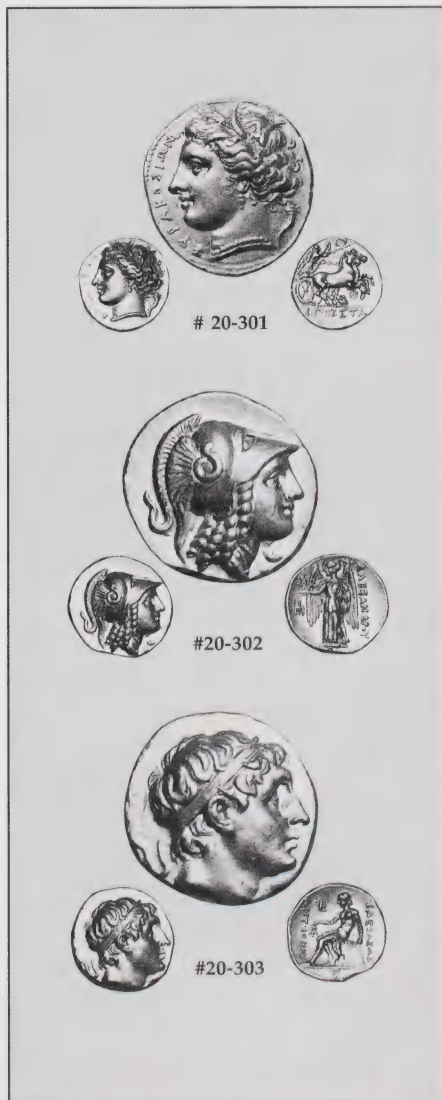
SYRIA, Kings of. Antiochos I. 280-261 BC. AV Stater (8.51 gm). Attic Standard. Smyrna mint. Struck circa 272-261 BC. Diademed head of Antiochos I right / Naked Apollo seated left on seat adorned with lion's leg, testing arrow in right hand and resting left on bow, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΟΥ to either side, monograms in field and in exergue. Houghton 622 (same dies), as unique. EF, a few minor abrasions. Extremely rare and possibly only the second known specimen.

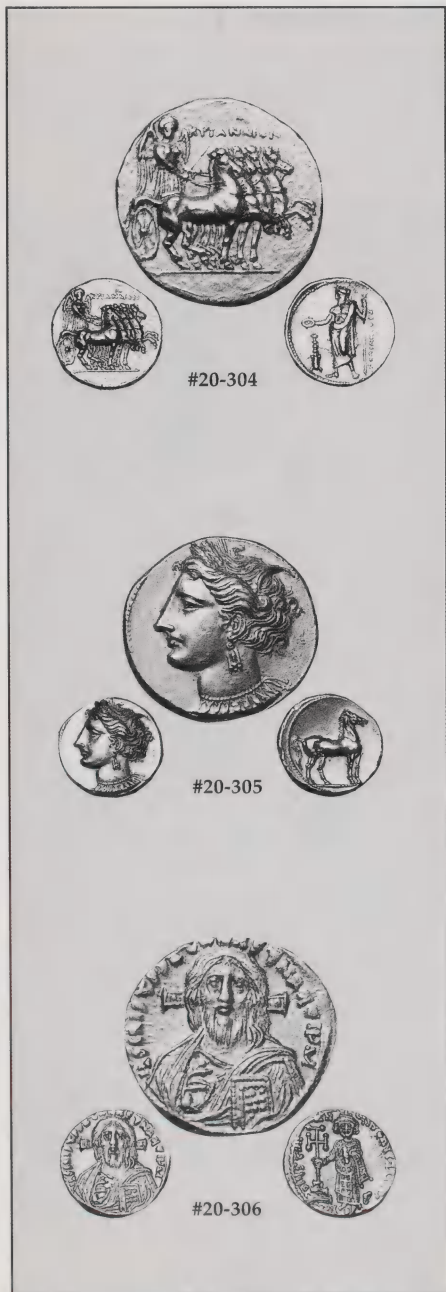
Item #20-303

\$12000/£8000

The reverse is a very rare variant in which Apollo's omphalos has been replaced by a throne adorned with a lion's leg.

Antiochos was the son of Seleukos I and the Baktrian Apama whom Seleukos married in the mass wedding held by Alexander the Great at Susa. The exceptional reverse on this issue marks it as a special issue. Possible occasions include commemoration of victory over the Galatians (273 BC), events of the First Syrian War (274-271 BC), or events surrounding the secession of Attalus (263-261 BC) to the throne of the Pergamene Kingdom.





KYRENAICA, Kyrene. Ptolemaic Protectorates under Ophellas. 313-309 BC. AV Stater (8.61 gm). Attic Standard. Slow quadriga right, driven by winged Nike, three-quarter face to right; KYPANAION above / Zeus-Ammon standing facing, head left, sacrificing from phiale over thymiaterion and holding lotus-headed sceptre, on right ΠΟΛΙΑΝΘΕΥΣ. Naville 91 (same dies); BMC 120. Near EF. Scarce.

Item # 20-304

\$7500/£5000

A popular revolt in 313/2 BC briefly drove the popular Ptolemaic governor Ophellas from power. A close study of the coins issued by the magistrate Polianthes reveals no known die links between the two pairs of dies known for issues of this magistrate. This issue dates from the period after the squelching of the uprising.

ZEUGITANIA, Carthage. Circa 350-320 BC. AV Stater or 1 1/4 Shekels (7.61 gm). Phoenician Standard. Head of Tanit left, hair wreathed with grain, wearing a triple pendant earring and necklace with seven pendants / Horse standing right on exergual line, two pellets on line. Jenkins & Lewis 114. Superb EF. Fine die execution.

Item #20-305

\$5000/£3325

This coin is part of the first major gold coinage of a weight standard equal to 25% more than the standard shekel, hence the unusual denomination of 1 1/4 shekels.

The Punic goddess Tanit and the horse became the standard types of Carthaginian coinage for the balance of its existence. Tanit was a celestial divinity with some fertility aspects, being the North African equivalent of Astarte. The wreath of grain in her hair most likely was borrowed from the Greek deities of Demeter and Persephone as the Carthaginians assimilated the culture of Sicily during her various Punic excursions to the island. The use of the horse on the reverse comes from Carthage's foundation legend. In Virgil's Aeneid, the Phoenician colonists who founded Carthage were told by Juno (Tanit) to establish the new colony at the place where they discovered a horse's head in the ground.

BYZANTINE GOLD

The First Portrait of Christ on Coinage

JUSTINIAN II, First Reign. 685-695 AD. AV Solidus (4.26 gm). Struck 692-695 AD. Constantinopolis mint. IHS CRISTOS REX REGNATUM, bust of Christ facing, cross behind head, holding Gospels and right hand raised in benediction / D IUSTINIAN - US SERU CRISTI Γ, Justinian standing facing, wearing crown and loros, holding cross potent on three steps and akakia. DOC 8a; SB 1248. Near EF, minor edge scrape. Rare and popular type. Item #20-306

\$2250/£1500

Justinian was only sixteen when he came to the throne. He made peace with the Arabs and then defeated the Slavs in the Balkans, transporting them in large numbers to Asia Minor. He was the first emperor to introduce the portrait of Christ onto his coinage

MEDIEVAL EUROPEAN GOLD

FRANCE & ENGLAND, Anglo-Gallic. Henry VI of England and France. 1422-1453. AV Salut d'Or (3.47 gm). Rouen mint. Pellet within annulet under last letter on obverse and reverse. HENRICVS DEI GRA FRANCORV Z ANGLIE, two shields bearing the arms of France and England. Behind the Virgin Mary nimbate on left and the angel Gabriel on right, AVE on scroll between / XPC VIHGIT SPC REGHAT XPC IMPERAT, around latin cross, fleur-de-lis to left and lion to right, within tressure of ten double arches. Elias 270c. Choice EF. *Ex Lockett Continental (53), Hilton Price and O'Hagan.* Item #20-307 **\$1650/£1100**

On the 31st of August 1422, Henry V, King of England died. On the 22nd of October 1422, mad King Charles VI of France died. Together they left one heir. So in 1422 Henry VI at the tender age of 9 and then 11 months of age became first King of England and then King of France. Henry was recognized in England as the rightful heir. His regent was his uncle John, the Duke of Bedford. The French split their loyalties between Henry and the Dauphin who was recognized as Charles VII. For the next seven years France remained a nation governed by two houses—the north and east under the control of forces loyal to Henry, the rest under Charles VII. In 1429 Joan of Arc made her entry into history and from then on the Lancastrian kingdom of France gradually started crumbling.

LOWLANDS, Flanders. Louis II de Male. 1346-1384. AV Cavalier d'Or (3.83 gm). LVDOVIC DEI GRA COMES F DNS FLANDIE, Duke in full armour galloping left with raised sword / +XPC VINCIT XPC REGNAT XPC IMPERAT, cross fleury in quadrilobe. Delmonte 458. Lightly toned EF. *Ex Lockett Continental 240.* Very rare. Item #20-308 **\$2250/£1500**

LOWLANDS, Flanders. Louis II de Male. 1346-1384. AV Nouvelle Chaise d'Or au Lion (4.43 gm). +LVDOVICVS DEI GRA COME F DNS FLAND, Duke seated on Gothic style throne, holding long sword, within tressure of arcs / +XPC VINCIT XPC REGNAT XPC IMPERAT, cross fleury in quadrilobe. Delmonte 466. Choice EF. *Ex Oman Collection 1947, lot 33.*

Item #20-309

\$1650/£1100

Louis II de Male succeeded his father, Louis of Nevers, who died at the battle of Crecy in 1346. Louis II unlike his father was a french puppet. Louis with the help of the French enforced his will upon his refractory subjects. If the gilds of the various towns had united they might well have ousted him. In fact Philip van Artevelde of Ghent took Brouges for a brief period in 1382 and was made ruward of Flanders. He was slain by the French in a massive battle at Roosebeke in November of 1382 and Louis maintained his control only to die two years later. His daughter Margaret succeeded him. In 1369 she had married Philip the Bold of Burgundy. Therefore with the death of Louis II de Male the counts of Flanders were no more. Their history would then become that of the Burgundian dynasty of France.



#20-307



#20-308



#20-309



#20-310



#20-311



#20-312

LOWLANDS, Flanders. Philip 'le Bon'. 1419-1467. AV Cavalier d'Or (3.60 gm). +PhS DEI GRA DVX BVRG Z COMES FLANDRIE, Duke in full armour galloping right, FLAD below / +SIT NOMEN DOMINI BENEDICTVM AMEN, shield on cross fleury. Delmonte 487. Toned good VF. Choice.

Item #20-310

\$1650/£1100

The Burgundian's acquisition of Flanders was a fortuitous one. It was Flanders that furnished them with a major portion of their financial resources. Despite the acquisition of Flanders by Burgundy, she continued to thrive as an important commercial center.

Philip 'le bon' became the Duke of Burgundy and by association Count of Flanders in 1419 upon the death of John the Fearless at the hands of the Dauphin's (Charles VII of France - see above in story with item #20-307) supporters. In 1420, Philip the Good signed the Treaty of Troyes which recognized Henry V of England as the legitimate successor of Charles VI of France. Henry V never lived long enough to enjoy his new title, though his son Henry VI did.

LOWLANDS, Duchy of Brabant. Jeanne & Wenceslas. 1355-1383. AV Mouton d'Or (4.58 gm). Vilvorde mint. +AGN DEI QVI TOLL PACA MVDI MISERERE NOB, Paschal lamb standing left, head turned to right, within tressure of arcs, IOH - DUX below / +XPC VIHCIT XPC REGHAT XPC IMPER, cross fleury, lis in angles, within roseace. Delmonte 43. Choice EF. Rare.

Item #20-311

\$2250/£1500

Brabant was a duchy in the Lowlands that came into existence in the late 12th century and survived until it was absorbed by the Duchy of Burgundy in 1430. In the 14th century the citizens of Brabant had received many liberties in the forms of grants and the Duchy right of taxation had been limited. The wealth accumulated by the gilds that grew out of this largesse helped Brabant maintain her independence from rival cities for a time. Jeanne, was the daughter of John III. She and her husband Wenceslas of Luxembourg maintained an unsteady equilibrium. After the untimely death of Wenceslas in 1383, Jeanne continued to rule for another 18 years. However she had to rely more frequently on support from the Dukes of Burgundy. She died in 1401 and the Duchy of Brabant passed through her son to the Duchy of Burgundy.

SPAIN, Castille & Leon. Pedro I the Cruel. 1350-1369. AV 35 Marevedi's (4.54 gm). Seville mint. +PEDRVS DEI GRA REX CASTELIE ELECIONIS, crowned but left / +PEDRVS DEI GRA REX CASTELIE ELECIONIS, long cross with castles and rampant lions in angles, S in lower right angle. C.C. 1267. Superb EF. Rare. Item #20-312

\$4500/£3000

The Kingdom of Castille is said to have been derived from the many frontier forts (castillos) erected as a defence against the Moors. Progressive conquests and the liberation of Galicia and Leon led to the formation of the old medieval kingdom of Castille and Leon. Castilian is the literary language of Spain, as well as much of Spanish America. Cut off on all sides from the sea, and full of memories of bitter struggles with the Moors, this region of Spain has preserved many of the medieval traditions. Madrid is the exception as she did not come into being until well after the defeat of the Moors.

Between 1355-1356 Pedro I was in perpetual battle with Aragon. It was during this period that he earned his nickname "the Cruel" when he perpetrated a series of monstrous murders. Like most who live to murder by the sword—they die by the murdering sword. In March of 1369, Peter was murdered by Henry of Trastamara.

Coins of the Greek World

Throughout the listing of coins we will make the occasional book suggestion. This is hardly a complete list of the books we carry. For a list of all the titles we offer, please consult the book catalogue at the end of the coin offerings. We start this section off with a few basics. Useful for every collector's library.

A word about book prices in this catalogue. Books are priced in dollars only. We only sell books by mail out of the United States office. For our United Kingdom customers we are happy to mail books from the United States and will invoice them to you at the current £ exchange rate. We recommend you purchase Seaby titles in the U.K. from your local bookseller. If you are in London, all Seaby titles can be purchased over the counter at Seaby Coins at 14 Old Bond Street.

Davis, Norman and Colin M. Kraay. **The Hellenistic Kingdoms.** 1980 reprint. Hardbound. 296 pages, 104 plates, maps, genealogical tables, glossary, bibliography and index. An historical survey of the leading Hellenistic dynasties that produced coinage. An invaluable background for anyone interested in royal Hellenistic coinage.
Order as item # (GR153) \$35.00

Jenkins, G.K. **Coins in History - Ancient Greek Coins.** 1990. Hardbound. 182 pages. Numerous color and black-and-white illustrations. The updated second edition of this popular book. With new scholarship integrated by Dr. Price of the British Museum and Peter Clayton, this work provides an accurate and informative survey of Greek coinage. Excellent for the beginner, essential for the advanced collector.
Order as item # (GR104) \$75.00

Sear, David R. **Greek Coins & Their Values: Volume 1. Europe.** 1978. Hardbound. 316 pages. Alphabets, maps, historical outline, values, numerous illustrations. 3300 + coin types listed. Now back in print. **Order as item # (GR102) \$60.00**

Sear, David R. **Greek Coins & Their Values: Volume 2. Asia & Africa.** 1979. Hardbound. 446 pages. Alphabets, maps, historical outline, values, numerous illustrations. 3500 + coin types listed. A must have for any collector. **Order as item # (GR103) \$60.00**

A Cataloguing Note

Throughout the Greek section we have used the abbreviation GCV I and GCV II. These refer to the two Seaby titles **Greek Coins & Their Values, Volumes I and II.**

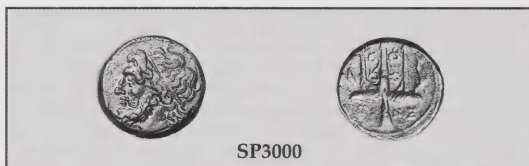
The Punic Wars

By the middle of the 3rd Century BC, the struggle for dominance in western Europe came down to a clash between the emerging Romans and the ever powerful Carthaginians. One of the fading powers caught in the middle of this conflict was Syracuse in Sicily. Syracuse was under the leadership of Hieron II. Hieron, from an undistinguished family, rose to become commander of the Syracusan army in about 275 BC and was saluted as king around 265 BC. He was devoted to his city, and his mercantile policy made Syracuse immensely wealthy and magnificent. He was a friend of Archimedes, the greatest mathematician of antiquity, and Hieron himself wrote books on agriculture. His long reign was marred by the struggle between Rome and Carthage. Hieron, caught between the great powers, first sided with the Carthaginians, but shortly after hostilities broke out switched his allegiance to the Romans, signing a peace treaty in 263 BC. During the ensuing Punic Wars, Syracuse provided ships and supplies for Rome, as well as paying tribute. Hieron remained a loyal Roman ally until his death in 215 BC, even when Hannibal was marching across Italy with his elephants, soundly defeat-

ing the Romans at every turn. Upon Hieron's death, his successors adopted a less wise policy and sided with Carthage. This provoked the Romans into an attack and sack of the wealthy city of Syracuse. In the famous siege, Hieron's friend Archimedes aided the defense by his invention of novel war machines, but ultimately to no avail.

A Syracusan bronze from the First Punic War.

The following coinage was no doubt produced to be used for the enormous payments made by Syracuse in its support of the Roman war effort in the First Punic War against Carthage. The conflict in Sicily was at a peak in circa 261-241 BC, when in a series of naval and land battles the Romans gradually forced the Carthaginians off the island. Despite the heroic efforts of Hamilcar Barca, commander of the Carthaginian fleet and father of Hannibal, in 241 BC the Romans forced the Carthaginians to negotiate peace terms which included the final evacuation of Sicily.



SICILY, Syracuse. Hieron II. 275-215 BC. Æ 19mm. Head of Poseidon left wearing tainia / IEPΩNOZ, ornated trident between two dolphins. VP, even brown surfaces, slightly granular. Seaby, GCV I, 1223.
Order as item # (SP3000) \$33/£22

We have a sufficient quantity of these available to supply larger numbers. In orders of 10 or more we'll save you \$8/£5 per piece.

Order as item# (SP3001) \$25/£17 x quantity.

The Carthaginian Counteroffensive Circa 215-205 BC

The Carthaginians, under Himilico, set up headquarters at Agkragas circa 213 BC. From there the Carthaginian counteroffensive was conducted with over 30,000 troops participating during the three year war known as the Second Punic War. Designs for the many issues that make up the Siculo Punic coinage derive their designs from homeland issues of Carthage. It has been debated for many years whether the coins were struck in Carthage or in Sicily. Recent research tends to support the later theory. Hoards from the last several decades indicate that these coins were minted in Sicily, though the die engravers were likely Carthaginians.

We recently acquired a small group of very choice quarter shekels for your consideration. The design of these pieces is strictly North African. The obverse depicts the wreathed head of Tanit, who was the principal goddess of Carthage, taking precedence even over Ba'al. Her Greek equivalent was Demeter and her Asian counterpart Astarte. The reverse bears the traditional horse, which is tied to the foundation legend of Carthage as mentioned by Virgil.



SICULO PUNIC. Italian mint. Circa 215-205 BC. AR Quarter Shekel (1.80 gm average). Head of Tanit left, wearing pendant earring / Horse standing right on exergual line. SNG Copenhagen (North Africa) 369. Choice EF.
Order as item # (SP3002) \$395/£265

The World of Philip II 359-336 BC

In the fourth century BC, the European Greek world was made up of numerous fiercely independent city-states. In a period of twenty years, one man, Philip II of Macedon, succeeded in unifying these various regimes under his sole rule. He used diplomacy when possible, but treachery and force when necessary. His contemporaries saw him as anything from a perfidious despot (Demosthenes) to the greatest man Europe had known (Theopompus). One thing is certain: as a general, diplomat and statesman he was virtually unequalled, except perhaps by his own son, Alexander.

When Philip assumed the throne at the age of 23 in 359 BC, his kingdom of Macedon was a large but relatively powerless state in northern Greece. It was so close to the fringes of the Greek world that most Greeks did not even consider Macedonians to be true Greeks. By the time Philip was assassinated at the age of 46, he had reorganized his kingdom, unified the warring states of European Greece, and planned an invasion of the Persian Empire with an advance force of 10,000 men already across the Hellespont. Philip left his son Alexander, tutored by Aristotle and practiced in battle from a young age, to carry out his father's plans.

Philip himself was an Olympic champion in the chariot race, and the reverse design of his gold staters, a chariot at full speed, was recognized as an allusion to Philip's own victory. Plutarch, in pointing out Alexander's comparative restraint, refers directly to Philip's obvious pride in his Olympic victory: "For he (Alexander) did not long for fame of every kind from every source, like Philip, who prided himself on the forcefulness of his oratory, and had victories of his chariots at Olympia stamped upon his coins." In the design of this coin, Philip proclaimed himself as the victorious leader of the Greeks.



MACEDON, Kings of. Philip II. 359-336 BC. \AA 18mm. Head of Apollo right, hair bound with tainia / Naked youth on horseback prancing right, $\Phi\Lambda\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{O}\text{Y}$ above, various symbols in field. Seaby, GCV II, 6696ff. VF, nice even black-green patina.

Order as item # (SP3003)

\pounds 95/£65

The World of Alexander III, the Great 336-323 BC

Alexander III succeeded his father on the Macedonian throne. In a reign of only thirteen years he was able to accomplish military feats of conquest that stand unequalled to this day. By 330 BC he was already the acknowledged ruler of an empire that covered a million square miles.

Alexander was more than a military genius. He had studied as a pupil of Aristotle and was familiar not only with strategy and tactics, but mathematics and philosophy, art, literature and theater. At his untimely death at the age of thirty-two, he was king of the Greeks, pharaoh of Egypt, ruler of Persia and king of Asia.

His coinage reflects the immense wealth he accumulated during his conquests. For his silver coinage, Alexander chose universal types that would appeal not only to the Greeks but also to subjects throughout his empire.

The obverse, portraying the head of Herakles wearing the skin of the Nemean lion, was a suitable type for a warrior king. Herakles had also appeared on earlier Macedonian issues, for it was through this hero that the Macedonian royal line could claim to be of truly Greek descent. In the east, this figure could be equally identified as the Phoenician Melqart. The reverse type of Zeus enthroned, holding an eagle and a sceptre, marks a continuation of the depiction of Zeus on Philip's coinage, as well as marking Alexander's claim to be leader of the Greek states. To Eastern subjects, Zeus in this pose could be interpreted as the Cilician Baaltars or the Babylonian Marduk.

The Macedonian tetradrachm, like the Athenian tetradrachm before it, became the predominant trade coin of the time. The coinage was issued at mints from one end of Alexander's empire to the other. This coin was so universally recognized that the mintage of coins in the name of Alexander continued in various parts of the Greek world until late in the first century BC, some two hundred years after his death.

There are over four thousand mint symbols for the coinage of Alexander the Great. For many decades the standard work on Alexander's coinage was Müller's publication, written before the turn of the century. However, in 1991, after many years of research the definitive reference on the coins of Alexander III and his half-brother Philip Arrhidaeus was written by Dr. Martin Price, Keeper of Greek Coins at the British Museum. If you are going to collect coins of Alexander the Great, this book is a must for your library.

Price, Martin J. **The Coinage in the Name of Alexander the Great and Philip Arrhidaeus.** 1991. Two Volumes. 638 pages, 149 plates, over 4000 types listed. Hardbound. General themes, designs, mint periods, over 900 issue marks and monograms cataloged. Designed for easy coin identification. Concordances with Müller and Prokesch-Osten. Essential reference. Composed over a period of many years, this work is the most comprehensive study ever attempted on Alexander the Great. The standard reference for many generations. A must for every numismatic library.

Order as item # (GR101)

\pounds 300.00

Another excellent book that we recommend on the coinage of Alexander and his Successors:

Mørkholm, Grierson & Westermarck. **Early Hellenistic Coinage, From the Accession of Alexander to the Peace of Apamea (336-188 BC).** 1991. Hardbound. 294 pages, 4 tables, 6 maps, 45 pages of plates illustrating over 600 coins. First full study of early Hellenistic coinage to be compiled and published. Special attention is given to the coinages of Philip, Alexander and Lysimachus so that they can be confidently attributed to later periods and different regions of the Hellenistic World.

Order as item # (GR105)

\pounds 100.00



MACEDON, Kings of. Alexander III. 336-323 BC. AR Tetradrachm. Various mints. Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin / Zeus seated left, mint symbols in field, $\text{A}\text{\AA}\text{E}\text{E}\text{A}\text{N}\text{\AA}\text{P}\text{O}\text{Y}$ in field. Seaby GCV II, 6717 for type. For more specific cataloguing see Price's work. Our selection of coins are all well centered and evenly struck. Average VF.

Order as item # (SP3004)

\pounds 225/£150

Demetrios Poliorketes — 294-288 BC

Demetrios Poliorketes (the “Besieger”) was the son of Antigonos (the “One-eyed”). When barely twenty years old, Demetrios was already in command of a part of his father’s army. In 313 BC he was given command of Syria and Phoenicia. This vulnerable southern flank of Antigonos’ empire was besieged by Ptolemy I of Egypt in 312 BC. Heavy losses were incurred by Demetrios and valuable territory at Gaza in Palestine was lost. Fortunately, Ptolemy was a cautious aggressor and he soon abandoned his gains and fell back into Egypt. During the next ten years Demetrios learned his trade as a soldier and naval commander maintaining his father’s rule in the Aegean against encroachments by Cassander of Macedon and Ptolemy. In 307 BC, he drove Cassander’s forces from Athens, Megara and Chalkis. During this period he built up a powerful navy with the intent of invading Egypt. The essential first step in this plan was the neutralizing of Ptolemy’s fleet which was based in Cyprus. In 306 BC, Demetrios set sail with his fleet of 150 ships and landed near Salamis claiming the city as his own. Ptolemy promptly brought his full fleet of over two hundred ships into action. Demetrios applied tactics of land warfare learned by Philip II of Macedon years before in bringing his ships to bear on Ptolemy’s navy. He overwhelmingly defeated Ptolemy’s fleet, destroying or capturing all but twenty ships. Demetrios, at the young age of 29, was a proven general on land and sea.

The defeat and death of his father, Antigonos, at the battle of Ipsos in 301 BC left Demetrios without a foothold in Asia Minor, but with some strength in mainland Greece. He continued to struggle with alternate failure and success until 294 BC, when he seized the throne of Macedon after the murder of Alexander V. He was then at the zenith of his power. Demetrios’ five year reign (294-288 BC) as King of Macedon was not distinguished. Far from being concerned with the welfare of his subjects, he regarded Macedonia and Greece only as bases from which to attempt the recovery of former lands of his father’s in Asia Minor. Demetrios’ past successes and his possession of Macedonia proved to be too much of a menace to his former enemies. Ptolemy of Egypt proceeded to avenge his defeat by undermining Demetrios’ naval strength in the Aegean. In 288 BC Pyrrhos of Epeiros formed an alliance with Lysimachos of Thrace to invade Macedon from east and west. The Macedonian army went over to Pyrrhos and he and Lysimachos divided the country between them. Demetrios fled to Asia Minor hoping to rally support. He was captured by Seleukos of Syria, and died in comfortable captivity five years later.

Demetrios’ father, Antigonos, never issued coins in his own name but issued coins in the name of Alexander throughout his life. It was only after the defeat and death of Antigonos at the battle of Ipsos in 301 BC that Demetrios began to issue coins in his own name. Shortly after that, Demetrios relocated to Salamis in Cyprus. There he found his mother Stratonike, who had fled from Cilicia with all the treasure she could lay her hands on. Demetrios set out energetically to re-establish his position. He also made significant changes in his coinage. In the period of great despair after Ipsos, Demetrios had to recall his earlier success in order to show his unbroken spirit and proclaim his intention of continuing the fight. Cases of conscious propaganda in Greek coin types are rare, but one of the coins he produced was a **masterpiece of propaganda** that has come down to us today as one of the classic Greek coin types.

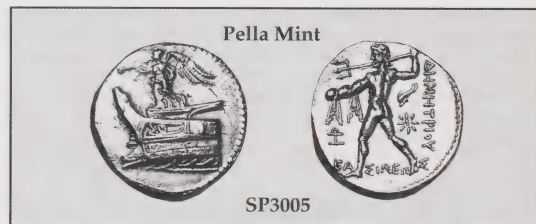
The obverse of this coin depicts Nike on the prow of a ship facing left. She stands with open wings, her right leg advanced and the drapery blowing back from it. In her right hand she raises a trumpet to her mouth and in her left hand, which is at her side, she holds a stylis (a mast). The prow is decorated with an eye. The exuberant obverse type commemorates Demetrios’ sensational victory over Ptolemy at Salamis. The statue of Nike shown on the obverse is presumed to be a depiction of a statue erected by Demetrios to celebrate this victory. This statue has been connected with one of the greatest art works of antiquity, the Nike of Samothrace in the Louvre. Though the general opinion is now that the statue is somewhat later in date, and there is no direct connection be-

tween them, this does not exclude the possibility of the coin type having served as an inspiration or model for the statue.

The reverse shows Poseidon striding to the left, viewed partly from the back with his left leg advanced. He is naked with the ends of his chlamys hanging from his left arm which is thrust out before him. In his raised right arm he wields a trident. In the fields are various symbols and monograms and the legend ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ. The wonderful striding Poseidon, rendered in purely Hellenistic style, alludes to Demetrios’ mastery of the sea. Poseidon, the god of the sea was the natural patron of Demetrios. Demetrios’ future depended upon the strength of his navy - for this he would call upon his patron, Poseidon, for protection. His past as well as decided by the fortunes of his fleet and his depiction of Poseidon on this coin boasts that Poseidon had already rendered his assistance at the naval battle of Salamis.

In the autumn of 294 BC, Demetrios found himself ruler of Macedonia. Macedonia, long rich in gold and silver mines, had two active mints in 294 BC - Pella and Amphipolis. He took immediate advantage of the region’s rich mineral resources, producing coins from both mints.

Due to a recent purchase we are able to offer a tremendous selection of mint state coins struck in 294-293 BC from the mints of Pella and Amphipolis in Macedon. Coins from both of these mints employed Demetrios’ wonderful propaganda design introduced some five years earlier at Salamis. Demetrios was proud of his conquests and as King of the Macedonians, he wanted them to be aware of his former successes and greatness.



MACEDON, Kings of. Demetrios Poliorketes. 294-288 BC. AR Tetradrachm. Series 1. 294-293 BC. Pella mint. Winged Nike standing left on prow / Naked Poseidon standing left brandishing trident and holding chlamys. Newell, *The Coinages of Demetrios Poliorketes*, 68 (plate VI, 18). Choice EF (as struck - FDC).

Order as item #(SP3005)

\$3800/£2550



MACEDON, Kings of. Demetrios Poliorketes. 294-288 BC. AR Tetradrachm. Series 1. 294-293 BC. Amphipolis mint. Winged Nike standing left on prow / Naked Poseidon standing left brandishing trident and holding chlamys. Newell, *The Coinages of Demetrios Poliorketes*, 94 (plate VIII, 16). Choice EF (as struck - FDC).

Order as item #(SP3006)

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One of each mint

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Perseus vs Rome:

Pay for Cretan Mercenaries in the employ of Perseus of Macedon while he battled with Rome

According to Richard Ashton's most recent research (*Numismatic Chronicle*, 1988), these Pseudo-Rhodian drachms can be dated to circa 171-170 BC. These coins of Rhodian types were struck by Perseus to pay mercenary Cretan troops in his employ in Thessaly while he battled Rome. Though not the coin of the day in this area of Greece, they were easily recognizable by the Cretan mercenaries as having the same designs as the Rhodian coins that circulated widely in Crete.

Our group of drachms has three predominant moneyers: Ainetos, Gorgos and Stasion. The obverse depicts the head of Helios three-quarters facing right, while the reverse depicts a rose with a bud or buds, moneyer's name above, grapes and various symbols in fields.



SP3008



THRACE. Pseudo-Rhodian. Circa 171-170 BC. AR Drachm. Head of Helios three-quarters facing right / Rose with bud. Seaby GCV II 5052 (though misattributed to Rhodes). For the current research see the *Numismatic Chronicle*, 1988, article by Richard Ashton. Our group of these are choice examples—as struck. Each piece was selected for strike and centering. They grade superb EF to FDC.

Order as item # (SP3008)

\$300/£200

Athens

Birthplace of Democracy

Athens produced a copious supply of tetradrachms from early in the 5th century BC to the conquest of the city by the Macedonian general Demetrius Poliorketes in 294 BC. The popularity of the classical "owls" as an international trade currency and standard of value led to an extreme conservatism of style that, while allowing their ready acceptance over most of the ancient world, has reduced modern numismatists to seeking minute variations in details to properly classify the series. By the end of the fourth century BC the tetradrachms had become crude and lumpy and were but sad remnants of a respected numismatic heritage.

We are pleased to offer a small group of tetradrachms struck in the period from 449 BC through the Peloponnesian War. It was during this period that Athenian coinage reached its greatest production, as silver from the Laurion mines was converted to coinage to finance the great Periclean building program on the Acropolis and the costs of the war against Sparta.

The obverse of this type depicts a helmeted head of Athena, goddess of war and patron deity of Athens. The reverse shows Athena's owl standing right, head facing, with an olive twig and crescent behind, before which are the Greek letters ΑΘΕ.

An important recent book covers the coins found in the excavations that were conducted by the American School of Classical Studies in Athens providing interesting insight into the coins that circulated in the Athenian marketplace. Available from the book department.

Kroll, John H. **The Athenian Agora, Volume XXVI, The Greek Coins.** 1993. 376 pages, 36 plates, cloth. A catalogue of 16,577+ identifiable Greek coins unearthed by the excavations of the American

School of Classical Studies at Athens between 1931 and 1990. The majority of the coins found and catalogued are Athenian bronzes from the 4th century BC through the 3rd century AD. Also included are Athenian silver and non-Athenian gold, silver and bronze that made its way to the Agora in antiquity. This work will be the standard reference on Athenian bronzes for years to come.

Order as item # (IGR240)

\$175.00



SP3009

ATTICA, Athens. After 449 BC. AR Tetradrachm. Helmeted head of Athena / Owl standing right. Seaby GCV I 2526; SNG Copenhagen 31ff. Our selection of coins are all well centered, with the profile of Athena all on the flan. The owl is well struck with good detail and only minimal wear. There are no test cuts to detract from the overall eye appeal. Nice VF. Order as item # (SP3009)

\$495/£330

Islands off Thrace

Thasos

The island of Thasos was well known in antiquity for its commercial production of wine. Not surprisingly, it was also a center of Dionysiac cult worship. This combination is propagandized on a small silver coin of the fifth century BC and later which depicts a naked running satyr holding a kylix (wine drinking bowl). On the reverse is an amphora, the traditional vessel in which wine was shipped to export markets. Due to a fortunate purchase, we are able to offer nice VF specimens of this interesting type.



SP3010



THRACE, Islands off. Thasos. Ca. 411-350 BC. AR Trihemionbol. SNG Copenhagen 1029. Good VF. Order as item # (SP3010)

\$225 / £150

Mysia

Parion

Parion, a port on the Propontis which possessed an excellent harbor, became a flourishing trade center by the fourth century BC. The gemlike hemidrachms issued by Parion during that period are extremely popular today because of the wonderfully executed Gorgon head on the coin's reverse. We have acquired a group which are not only artistic, but extremely well preserved.



SP3011



MYSIA, Parion. Ca. 4th century BC. AR Hemidrachm. Bull left, looking right / Gorgoneion. SNG Copenhagen 263. Nice well centered EF example. Order as item # (SP3011)

\$300/£200

Pergamon

Pergamon was the capital of the Pergamene Kingdom founded by Philetairos. As the power of the Kingdom increased the city was extended and beautified so that by the late Hellenistic period, Pergamon ranked as one of the great cultural centers of the Greek world. In 133 BC, Pergamon became capital of the Roman Province of Asia. From a recent purchase we are able to offer a nice bronze coin from the 2nd century BC for your consideration.



SP3012

MYSIA, Pergamon. 2nd Century BC. Æ 20mm. Head of Athena right in crested Corinthian helmet / ΑΘΗ ΝΑΣ – ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥ either side of military trophy. GCV II, 3960 for type. Nice VF.
Order as item # (SP3012) \$60/£40

Jonia

The Bees of Ephesos

Were the bees of Ephesos important for their commercial value? Or, were they symbolic of a deep rooted cult worship of Artemis at Ephesos? These questions were recently addressed by Mark Racicic in *The Celator*, Vol. 8, No. 12 (December 1994). It is noteworthy that the high-priest of the temple of Artemis was called the "King-Bee", while the virgin priestesses bore the name Melissae of Honey-Bees. The bee was, at any rate, an important symbol to the Ephesians themselves as it graces one of their most prolific issues.



SP 3013

IONIA, Ephesos. Circa 390-330 BC. Bee seen from above dividing E-Φ / Forepart of kneeling stag right, palm tree behind, various magistrates names in field. GCV II, 4372 for type. VF. Order as item # (SP3013) \$495/£330

Development of the Hellenistic Stephanephoroi in the Second Century BC

The politics of the eastern Mediterranean changed after the Roman victories over Philip V of Macedon in the opening years of the 2nd century BC. The great Hellenistic monarchies of the 3rd century BC were now clearly in a state of decline. With the backing of Rome, the Kingdom of Pergamon became a leading power in Asia Minor and many cities, which for generations had been under the yoke of the Seleucids or the

Antigonids, began to possess a degree of autonomy which they had not enjoyed since before the time of Alexander. In many instances this newly achieved independence found expression in the production of tetradrachms struck on large spread flans with wonderfully varied designs. This was a marked departure from the uniformity of the Macedonian regal types which preceded them. The lead was taken by Athens herself when she introduced her "New Style" coinage. In the succeeding decades many other cities followed suit, especially in western Asia Minor.

Due to a fortunate purchase we are able to offer three choice Hellenistic stephanephoroi from this period for your consideration.

AEOLIS, Kyme

In legend the city of Kyme in Aeolis, was founded by the Amazon Kyme. Though no historical account of the Amazon Kyme is in the written record, the general history of the Amazons is known. The Amazons were an Asian tribe of warlike women who, led by their queen Penthesilia, clashed with the Greeks at the time of the Trojan war. Their name is derived from a-mazos, meaning 'not-breast', which has been interpreted as signifying they had cut off a breast, so that it would not interfere with drawing a bow. Patronymic Amazons appear on the coinage of many other cities of Asia Minor primarily in Roman times. Kyme is the only city to use one in the Hellenistic period, though earlier uses of an Amazon appear on coins of the Black Sea area. Kyme's foundation is given to one of these early Amazon's who established herself in Aeolis. Kyme, situated on a bay between the mouths of the Caicus and Hermus rivers was the most important and probably oldest city in Aeolis.



SP3014

AEOLIS, Kyme. After 165 BC. AR Tetradrachm. Head of the Amazon Kyme right wearing tania / Horse right, one-handled cup below; eagle on thunderbolt, KYMAIΩΝ before, magistrate's name below, all within a wreath. Seaby, GCV II, 4183. See Oakley ANSMN 27 for more detailed information. Good VF. Impressive.

Order as item # (SP3014)

\$565/£375

AEOLIS, Myrina

Another of the Aeolian cities, Myrina was situated south-east of Kyme. Myrina was known for its proximity to the Temple of Apollo at Gryneium with its oracle and its tasty oysters. Kenneth Sacks in his study of the coins of Myrina states that "from what little evidence is available, Myrina appears to have been a thriving commercial town with a successful tourist trade." To modern investigators the city is known for its fine terracottas and its magnificent Hellenistic tetradrachms. The design for this imposing broad-flanned tetradrachm was simple yet stunning. The obverse depicts a laureate head of Apollo which displays a sculptural feeling fully equal to the quality of many of the Hellenistic portraits of this period. The reverse shows Apollo standing right, holding a branch and phiale, with an omphalos and amphora at his feet—all surrounded by a wreath. Apollo, one of the major Greek gods, was a son of Zeus and perhaps the most "Greek" of all the gods, being associated with prophecy, medicine, music and many other aspects of Greek life.

Demetrios I, Soter — 162-150 BC

Demetrios, son of Seleukos IV, was sent to Rome as a hostage in exchange for his uncle Antiochos, who ultimately seized the Seleukid empire to rule as Antiochos IV. At the death of Antiochos IV in 164, Demetrios was unable to secure recognition for his claim to the throne; the senate, preferring a weak Seleukid monarch, approved the succession of the boy king Antiochos V. But in 162, Demetrios secretly escaped from Rome with the help of a few friends, including the historian Polybios. He landed at Tripolis, was welcomed by the population and the army, and so easily overthrew Antiochos V and his guardian.

Demetrios immediately faced the revolt of Timarchos, satrap of Babylon, but again he had only to show himself to the troops to win an easy victory (161BC). As a result of this success he was hailed at Seleukeia as Soter, "savior." In the same year Demetrios conquered Judaea. By 160 he had obtained the reluctant recognition of the Roman senate.

Demetrios seems to have had the sort of grim and disciplined personality that was admired by the old Romans, rather than the warmth and flamboyance of his Hellenistic ancestors. Little is recorded of his subsequent reign except that he incurred the enmity of Cappadocia, Egypt, and Pergamon. At his court in Pergamon, Attalos II sheltered a young man named Balas claiming to be a second son of Antiochos IV. In 152 the three powers hostile to Demetrios acclaimed Balas under the regnal name of Alexander I. He landed at Ake-Ptolemais with an Egyptian army and gained control of Phoenicia within a year. Demetrios fell in battle against him in 150.



SP3015

AEOLIS, Myrina. After 165 BC. AR Tetradrachm. Laureate head of Apollo right / MYPINAQN behind Apollo Gryneos holding branch and phiale, omphalos and amphora at his feet, all within a wreath. Seaby, GCV II, 4216. See Sacks ANSMN 30 for the various issues. Good VF. Impressive. **Order as item # (SP3015)** **\$495/£330**

IONIA, Magnesia-on-the-Maeander

Situated south-east of Ephesus, this prosperous city possessed a famous temple dedicated to Artemis Leucophryene. The temple was the work of the noted architect Hermogenes who had overseen the construction of the temple of Dionysos at Teos. Situated on the Maeander, Magnesia's coins carry the geometric design associated with this river.

Apollo's sister, Artemis, was one of the most widely worshipped Greek deities. At first she was associated, as a huntress, with the uncultivated parts of the earth where wild beasts dwell, later becoming a city goddess and a goddess of birth and fertility. Her most common attribute is the bow and quiver.



SP3016

IONIA, Magnesia-on-the-Maeander. Circa 155-140 BC. AR Tetradrachm. Draped bust of Artemis Leucophryene right, wearing stephane, bow and quiver at her shoulder / Naked Apollo standing left on Maeander pattern, holding filleted branch in lowered right hand and resting left elbow on tall tripod surmounted by quiver, MAGNHTQN on right, various magistrate's names to left, all within laurel wreath with ties at the bottom. Seaby, GCV II, 4485. See Jones, "The Autonomous Wreathed Tetradrachms of Magnesia on the Maeander", ANSMN 24 for more detailed information. Good VF. Of impressive artistic merit.

Order as item # (SP3016)

\$695/£465

Seleukid Kingdom

The Seleukid Kingdom at its zenith, just after the death of Alexander the Great, comprised almost the whole of Alexander's conquests except Egypt. Eastern portions of the Kingdom were lost in the 3rd century BC when the Baktrian and Parthian Kingdoms achieved their independence. The Seleukid Kingdom's territory was quickly lost over the remaining years. In 190 BC its territory included no more than Syria and the immediate surrounding area. It maintained a precarious existence until 64 BC when it finally succumbed to Pompey the Great.



SP3017

SYRIA, Kings of. Demetrios I. 162-150 BC. AR Tetradrachm. Diademed head right / Tyche seated left on throne supported by winged monster, holding baton and cornucopiae, BASIAEΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ to left, Seleukid date in exergue. Seaby, GCV II, 7015. Choice VF+.

Order as item # (SP3017)

\$365/£245

Alexander I, Balas — 152/1-145 BC

Balas was a charming young man who claimed to be a son of Antiochos IV. He was kept for some years at the court of Attalos II of Pergamon, until in 152/1 the enemies of Demetrios I backed Balas' bid for the Seleukid throne, under the dynastic name of Alexander I. He was given an Egyptian army and married to Cleopatra Thea, daughter of Ptolemy VI Philometor. With Egyptian support Alexander rapidly established his control over Phoenicia, extending his claim to the rest of the Seleukid empire after his defeat of Demetrios I in 150. He was recognized by the Roman senate and secured the military support of the Jews by appointing the hereditary high priest Jonathan as his governor in Judaea, thus initiating a Hasmonaean resurgence that would eventually lead to the emergence of an independent Judaea.

Alexander was a frivolous ruler, and Cleopatra Thea shortly returned to her father. Soon it was Alexander's turn to be challenged by a pretender, Demetrios II, who landed on the Syrian coast in 147/6. Ptolemy Philometor rushed to the rescue with his army but decided in favor of Demetrios, installed him as king at Antioch, and wedded him to Cleopatra Thea. Alexander fled to Cilicia (146) and raised a mercenary army with

which he hoped to recover his kingdom. Ptolemy Philometor, who had kept possession of the Phoenician coast, now met him in battle in northern Syria (145). Philometor was fatally wounded, but Alexander was assassinated by his own officers in exchange for a promise of pardon from Demetrios II.



SYRIA, Kings of. Alexander I Balas. 150-145 BC. AR Tetradrachm. Diademed head right / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ ΦΕΟΙΑΤΟΡΟΣ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ. Zeus enthroned left holding Nike and sceptre, date and monogram in exergue. Seaby, GCV II, 7030ff. Good VF. **Order as item # (SP3018)** **\$365/£245**

Antiochos VIII — 120-96 BC

By the end of the second century BC, intermarriages and sibling rivalries had damaged the Seleukid Empire almost beyond repair. Cleopatra Thea, the daughter of Ptolemy VI of Egypt, reigned as queen of the empire for three decades. She was one of the few unifying figures in this troubled period. In 126 BC she decided to try to rule alone. Her uncle Ptolemy VIII had other ideas and she was forced into accepting rule in alliance with one of her sons Antiochos VIII Grypos. Antiochos and his mother ruled jointly for five years until she was forced to take a poison drink that she had intended for her son.

After disposing of his mother, Antiochos managed a reasonably long and peaceful rule. He maintained good relations with the Romans and largely ignored minor encroachments by the Parthians. Around 114 BC he entered into a long-running battle with his brother Antiochos IX Kyzikenos. This war lasted until Grypos' death some twenty years later. The two brothers exchanged territory and killed each other's wives. Neither ever achieved a complete victory. After Grypos' death at the hands of his war minister in 96 BC the empire was gripped in civil war amongst his five sons.



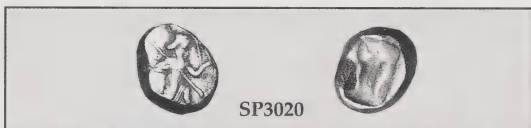
SYRIA, Kings of. Antiochos VIII. 120-96 BC. AR Tetradrachm. Diademed head of Antiochos right / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ. either side of Zeus Oranios standing left with spear, holding star in outstretched hand, all within wreath. Seaby, GCV II, 7143ff. EF. **Order as item # (SP3019)** **\$295/£195**

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Persian Empire

Prior to the conquest of Lydia by the Persians few coins were used by the Persian Kings. As Persia expanded west it found a need for the use of the medium of exchange that had been implemented by Croesus and his successors in Lydia. Late in Croesus' coinage we find one of the earliest uses of silver. The Persian King Darius I found this silver coin to be useful in commerce and introduced the silver siglos. The later kings of Persia, successors to Darius I, continued the traditions established by that monarch and issued silver sigloi for circulation in western Anatolia. The kneeling archer, with oblong reverse punch, remained the sole type for this Persian imperial coinage down to the conquests of Alexander the Great in approximately 330 BC.

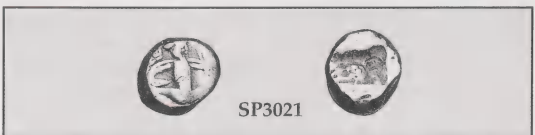
The coins of this prolific issue come in several different versions. The earliest types, often attributed to Darius himself, depict the great king kneeling and drawing a bow. Later issues depict the great king kneeling with spear and bow or with dagger and bow. It is not unusual at all for these crude little coins to have numerous little test marks and banker's punches.



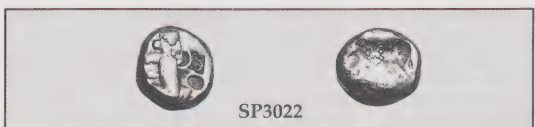
PERSIAN EMPIRE. Issued in Lydia. Circa 450-330 BC. AR Siglos. Kneeling King with dagger and bow / Incuse punch. For type see Seaby, GCV II, 4682-4683. Crudely made and typical with various interesting banker's punches. Fine. **Order as item # (SP3020)** **\$45/£30**

The best recent survey of this coinage was done by Ian Carradice in 1987. However, he neglected a very interesting series of sigloi that have reverse designs. Three late issues of the great king kneeling with dagger and bow have small designs in the incuse punch on the reverse. Although rare, these types have been known for some time, as they are listed in the British Museum Catalogue.

In a large recent grouping of sigloi we were fortunate enough to purchase all of the types with these reverse designs. While they are available, we will sell them individually as well as in sets. Unfortunately our supply of these types is limited.



PERSIAN EMPIRE. Issued in Lydia. Circa 450-330 BC. AR Siglos. Kneeling King with dagger and bow / Incuse punch in which is a lion's head facing left. BMC 110 for this type. Crude VF. Rare. **Order as item # (SP3021)** **\$165/£110**



PERSIAN EMPIRE. Issued in Lydia. Circa 450-330 BC. AR Siglos. Kneeling King with dagger and bow / Incuse punch in which is a lion's head facing left. BMC 120 for this type. Crude VF. Rare. **Order as item # (SP3022)** **\$165/£110**



SP3023



PERSIAN EMPIRE. Issued in Lydia. Circa 450-330 BC. AR Siglos. Kneeling King with dagger and bow / Incuse punch in which is a facing helmet. BMC 124 for this type. Crude VF. Rare.

Order as item # (SP3023)

\$165/£110

Special Offer

PERSIAN EMPIRE. Issued in Lydia. Circa 450-330 BC. A select specimen of each of the three the types with a design in the reverse; and as a bonus, we'll give you a regular siglos - item # SP3020 as well. Order as item # (SP3024)

\$450/£300

Judaea

Judaea was a province of the Persian Empire until 332 BC, when Alexander the Great made himself master of the area. Thereafter, the Jews came under the rule of the Ptolemies of Egypt during the 3rd century BC, and the Seleukids of Syria from 198 BC. Judaea achieved a measure of independence under the first rulers of the Hasmonaeen dynasty. Before the end of the century, the Jews had won full autonomy from their former Greek rulers. Herod the Great, founder of the Herodian Dynasty, came to power in Judaea in 37 BC as a nominee of the Romans. As the Romans extended their influence in Judaea after the death of Herod in 4 BC and the banishment of his son Herod Archelaus in 6 AD, Judaea was placed under the Roman Praefect of Syria who in turn appointed a Roman Procurator to oversee Judaea. One of the most infamous of these Procurators was Pontius Pilate. The misfortune of overseeing the trial and crucifixion of Christ has earned Pontius Pilate his infamous place in history.

*Numerous books on ancient Jewish Coins have been written.
From our book department are several excellent recommendations.*

Meshorer, Ya'akov. **Ancient Jewish Coinage.** 1982. Hardbound. Two volumes. Vol. I: 184 pages, 56 plates (Persian period through Hasmonaeans); Vol. II: 295 pages, 36 plates (Herod the Great through Bar Kokhba). The definitive work.

Order as item # (GR134)

\$150.00

Meshorer, Y., and Shraga Qedar. **The Coinage of Samaria in the Fourth Century BCE.** 1991. Hardbound. 84 pages, 52 plates, 334 coins catalogued. An important work covering this much neglected area. Includes detailed new information enabling first time attribution of 106 coin types. Important.

Order as item # (GR259)

\$75.00

Mildenberg, Leo. **The Coinage of the Bar Kokhba War.** 1984. Hardbound. 395 pages, 44 plates, 18 tables. The most complete study ever done on this popular series. 602 die pairs catalogued (all illustrated), 6793 coins listed. The standard reference. Important.

Order as item # (GR248)

\$150.00



SP3025



JUDAEA. Roman Procurators. Pontius Pilate. 26-36 AD. A Prutah. Three ears of barley / Simpulum. Sear, GIC, 5622. Near VF.

Order as item # (SP3025)

\$60/£40



SP3026



JUDAEA. Roman Procurators. Pontius Pilate. 26-36 AD. A Prutah. Lituus, inscription around / Year in wreath. Sear, GIC, 5623-5624. Near VF. Order as item # (SP3026)

\$60/£40

One of each type

Order both at the same time and save a little money

Order as item# (SP3027)

\$105/£70

Egyptian Kingdom

In 332 BC, Alexander the Great was crowned at Memphis as Pharaoh of Egypt, beginning a period of Greek rule that ended with the suicide of Cleopatra VII, lover of Caesar and wife of Mark Antony. Ptolemy, one of Alexander's generals, became satrap (governor) of Egypt after Alexander's death and declared himself king in 305 BC. He consolidated his position, and aided by the natural and easily defended borders of Egypt, established the most successful and long-lived dynasty among the successors of Alexander. Once Ptolemy I had established political and military power in Egypt, Ptolemy II established the country's cultural supremacy in the Hellenistic world, building the famous Museum and Library, as well as the Pharos and a canal from the Nile to the Red Sea. The Library remained unparalleled for the remainder of its existence.

Ptolemy I placed his own portrait on the tetradrachms. He is represented with the attributes of Zeus, wearing the aegis over his shoulders. He adopted the eagle and the thunderbolt of Zeus as his personal device, and these appear on the reverse. Ptolemy's successors honored the founder of the dynasty by continuing to use his types down to the time of Cleopatra VII.

The Egyptian Kingdom in Ptolemy's time encompassed more than modern day Egypt. The economy was large and numerous mints handled the production of coinage that circulated within the Kingdom. For this offering, we have set aside a small group of pieces from the Palestinian mints of Gaza and Joppa.

From the book department we have a special offer that is hard to beat. A few years ago Volume VIII of SNG Copenhagen was reprinted. This massive volume includes the original Copenhagen volumes on Spain-Gaul, Syrtica-Mauritania, Alexandria-Cyrenaica and most importantly Egypt - The Ptolemies.

This work is currently the most up-to-date publication on the Ptolemies and is a basic reference for all of North Africa. Written by renowned Ptolemaic scholar Otto Mørkholm, it incorporates Mørkholm's thorough re-dating and re-attribution of the series and it supercedes the previous standard reference by Svoronos from the turn of the century.

The year before last, when we acquired the working book inventory of Tom McKenna, we acquired the print run of this wonderful work. As great and useful as this book is, we are simply over stocked in it. Therefore, we are listing this book on sale until we sell 65 copies or until the end of 1995 whichever comes first. If you have been wanting to add this book to your library, now is the time.

Volume VIII. SNG Copenhagen. Spain-Gaul, Syrtica-Mauritania, Alexandria-Cyrenaica, Egypt - The Ptolemies. 131 pages, 115 plates. Hardbound. Large Folio. This volume lists for \$175. Now available at a saving of 43% off retail.

Order as item # (GR162)

\$99/£66



SP3028

EGYPT, Kings of. Ptolemy I. 285-246 BC. AR Tetradrachm. Gaza & Joppa mints. Diademed head of Ptolemy I / Eagle standing left on thunderbolt. Seaby, GCV II, 7775-6. All have some even wear from honest circulation. VF. **Order as item # (SP3028)**

\$135/£90



SP3029

EGYPT, Kings of. Ptolemy III. 246-221 BC. AR Tetradrachm. Joppa mint. Diademed head of Ptolemy I / Eagle standing left on thunderbolt. Seaby, GCV II, 7812. All have some even wear from honest circulation. VF.

Order as item # (SP3029) (Only four remaining)

\$135/£90

Parthian Kingdom

In the third century BC a small tribe of nomads carved out a kingdom on the fringes of what was once the vast empire of Alexander the Great. This Parthian Kingdom played an instrumental role in the development of the trade routes between east and west. In addition, the Parthians were one of the few enemies the Romans never successfully subdued. The Parthian Kingdom existed from the third century BC until the middle of the third century AD. During this period, the Parthians developed and maintained a stable coinage. This series is interesting in that it shows a wonderful artistic development progressing from the naturalistic Greek influenced style in the early coinage to an abstracted oriental style toward the end.

In 1993, CNG published an important reference on Parthian coins. This book, written by the Parthian expert Fred B. Shore, is currently available from our book department, but our supply is nearly exhausted.

Shore, Fred B. **Parthian Coins and History - Ten Dragons Against Rome.** 1993. Hardbound, 188 pages, illustrated throughout. Both a history of the Parthian empire and a catalogue of the Fred Shore collection of Parthian coins. Over 500 coins cataloged, over 400 illustrated. Cross references to Sellwood. An excellent companion to Sellwood. Published by CNG. **Order as item # (GR200)** **\$35.00**

The Parthians

Both Rome and Parthia were at times endangered by new nomadic incursions on their borders. The feudal nature of the Parthian culture eventually led to its downfall. A new dynasty, the Sassanians, under their leader Artashir defeated the last of the Parthian rulers in the definitive battle of Hormizdaghan in 224 AD. In 226 AD at Ktesiphon, the Parthian capital of Mesopotamia, Artashir was crowned "King of Kings".

Orodes II — 57-38 BC

Orodes was involved in campaigns of military import both as an ally and as an enemy of Rome. Parthian troops were directly responsible for the death of Crassus and many thousands of Romans during the battle of Carrhae (54BC). Later in 38BC, Orodes sent his son Pakoros II along with the Roman general Quintus Labienus and twenty thousand troops on an unsuccessful invasion that led to their deaths while conducting a siege of Antioch. These tumultuous times are well covered in Shore's book listed above. The Parthian kings were called brothers of the sun and moon, hence the star and crescent on their coins.



SP3030

PARTHIA, Kings of. Orodes II. 57-38 BC. AR Drachm. Bare headed bust left, with short beard, wearing diadem, star before and crescent behind / Archer seated right. Shore, 239ff. A nice selection of EF specimens. **Order as item # (SP3030)**

\$135/£90

Parthian Bronzes

Recently we acquired several hundred Parthian bronzes. Most are worn but identifiable with some work. While our supply lasts we will send you five different bronzes for you to try and attribute. They are always a challenge for the beginner or advanced collector of Parthian.

Lot of Five Parthian bronzes in fair to fine condition

Order as item # (SP3031) \$30/£20



SP3031

The Sakaraukai of Aria and Sakastan

A tribe from the eastern areas of Parthia that was brought under the Parthian Kingdom by Mithradates II. This tribe remained subservient to the Parthians until the end of the first century BC. Initially they countermarked Parthian coins for local use and later designed their own coinage copying the Parthian coins. Saka tribes further east defeated Greek kings of Baktria and established the 'Indo-Skythian' dynasties in what is now Afghanistan, Pakistan and northern India. From a recent acquisition we are able to offer a small selection of later issues of the Sakaraukai. These pieces depict a copy of a drachm of Phraates IV, with a 'countermark' designed into the die depicting a helmeted head of Eucratides. The design for the 'countermark' was inspired by the lovely tetradrachms struck in Baktria.



SAKASTAN. Circa 1st Century BC. AR Drachm. Imitating the coinage of Phraates IV. Diademed head of Phraates left, eagle behind, on neck simulated countermark of Eukratides right / Archer seated right. Shore, 473 for type. EF, well struck. Rare.

Order as item # (SP3033)

\$365/£245

Sassanian Kingdom

The Sassanians brought back to southern Iran the ancient religion of Zoroastrianism that pre-dated the rise of the Parthian empire. The fire-altar that is the predominant reverse design of their coins attests to their faith. Religious wars with Rome were to continue for the next four hundred years until the Sassanians were finally routed by the Byzantine emperor Heraclius in 628 AD. The four hundred years of religious and cultural skirmishes exhausted and weakened both cultures substantially leaving the way open for the Islamic invaders from Arabia.

Shapur I — 240-270 AD

Shapur extended the conquests begun by Artashir. Shapur's victory over Philip I in 244 AD brought Armenia as well as the rest of Mesopotamia under Sassanian control. In 260 AD Shapur captured and held Valerian I, the only Roman emperor to be captured by a foreign foe. He expanded his control in Baktria and set up a vassal Kushan King. This gave the Sassanians vast control over the Silk Road from China and India, ensuring that their economy thrived.



SASSANIAN KINGDOM. Shapur I. AR Drachm. Crowned bust right / Fire altar flanked by two attendants. Sellwood, 12ff. Each is well centered and well struck. VF. Order as item # (SP3034)

\$95/£65

Khusro II — 591-628 AD

Khusro, called the "Victorious", renewed traditional hostilities against the Byzantines. He won remarkable battles at Damascus in 613 AD and then at Jerusalem and Alexandria in 619. The Byzantine armies fought back under the able leadership of Heraclius who successfully invaded Armenia and in 627 AD destroyed Khusro's palace at Dastagird. Khusro died while the empire was in revolt the following year.



SASSANIAN KINGDOM. Khusro II. 591-628 AD. AR Drachm. Crowned bust right / Fire altar flanked by two attendants. Sellwood, 61ff. Each is well centered and well struck. VF.

Order as item # (SP3035)

\$30/£20

Buy one of each of the Sassanian coins offered and save yourself \$26/£19. On this offer, we'll send you a nice Shapur I as well as a Khusro II. Order as item # (SP3036)

\$99/£66

Hephthalite (White Huns) Principalities in Afghanistan

Established in the 4th Century AD the White Huns claimed land on the eastern edge of the Sassanian Kingdom. The Hephthalite's brought with them Central Asiatic customs which melded with the western influences already present. The most distinctive custom they established was that of head binding at an early age - thus the conical peak to heads on many of their coins.

The following lot of coins were struck sometime early in the 7th century AD. They show considerable influence in their design from a Sassanian coin of Khusro II.



Hephthalite (White Huns). Vasu Deva and Marden Shah. Circa 600-719 AD. AR Drachm. Crowned facing bust in the style of Khusro II / Facing radiate-crowned bust of the sun-god Anahita. Mitchiner, *The Ancient & Classical World*, page 242, 1563 variety. These issues have a countermark in the obverse field of the head of a boar. VF for issue. Scarce. (Only nine available). Order as item # (SP3037)

\$225/£150

Baktrian Kingdom

This kingdom was created from the Seleukid province of Bakto-Sogdiana when the satrap Diodotos declared himself independent of Antiochos II about 256 BC. Antiochos III, towards the end of the century, tried unsuccessfully to reimpose Seleukid rule. Early in the 2nd century BC, King Demetrios of Baktria extended his rule southward to include former provinces of the Mauryan Empire. The first bilingual coins, with inscriptions in Greek and Karoshti and struck on the new 'Indo-Greek' weight standard, date from the time of this expansion. Much of Baktria was lost to Skythian invaders in about 130 BC, and before the end of the century the kingdom had split into eastern and western divisions. By the end of the 1st century BC the last traces of Greek rule had disappeared, submerged beneath the tide of Kushan conquest.

Eukratides — 171-135 BC

Eukratides ruled over three of the most prosperous decades in the history of the Baktrian kingdom. He appointed a number of sub-kings, with special local responsibilities, and each of these issued coinage in their own names. Eukratides produced one of the most striking of the Hellenistic coins. We are now able to offer a small group of striking portrait coins from his reign.



SP3038

BAKTRIA, Kings of. Eukratides. 171-135 BC. AR Tetradrachm. Draped bust right wearing crested pith helmet adorned with bull's horn and ear / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ above and below the Dioskuri prancing right on horseback, each holding spear and palm. Seaby, GCV II, 7570 for type. Various mints. Superb EF.

Order as item # (SP3038) (Only seven available).

\$950/£665

Coins of the Roman World

Throughout the listing of coins we will make the occasional book suggestion. This is hardly a complete list of the books we carry. For a list of available titles, please consult the book catalogue at the end of the coin offerings. We start this section off with a few basics. Useful for every collector's library.

Foss, Clive. **Roman Historical Coins.** 1990. Hardbound. 335 pages. 341 illustrations. Introduction. Descriptive text, comprehensive index of historical events. An interesting study of how coin types relate to Roman ritual and society, with extensive listing of historical types. **Order as item # (R101)** \$65.00

Seaby, H.A. **Roman Silver Coins, Volume 1. Republic to Augustus.** Hardbound. 166 pages, illustrated throughout. A listing of all major silver issues of the Roman Republic through the reign of Augustus. Cross referenced to Rydenham and Crawford.

Order as item # (S106) \$45.00

Sear, David R. **Roman Coins and Their Values.** 1988. Hardbound. 400 pages, 12 plates. Introduction, history, illustrations, maps, values, index. Over 4,300 coins listed. Probably the best selling book of all time on ancient numismatics. A must for every collector of Roman coins, beginning or advanced. After useful introductory chapters, lists main types of Roman coinage from its origin in the 3rd century BC to the reign of Anastasius in the 5th Century AD. Valuable biographical information on each personality. Indispensable.

Order as item # (R107) \$75.00

A Cataloguing Note

Throughout the Roman section we have used the abbreviation RSC I and RCV. These refer to the two Seaby titles: *Roman Silver Coins Volume I* and *Roman Coins & Their Values* listed above.

ROMAN IMPERATORIAL

Julius Caesar

Murdered on the Ides of March 44 BC

Caius Julius Caesar, the great dictator, was born in 100 BC. He was made a priest of Jupiter by Marius in 87 BC. By 64 BC he had been elected chief priest (pontifex maximus). In 59 BC he was elected consul and formed what has become known as the First Triumvirate along with Crassus and Pompey. He was given the rule of Illyricum, Cisalpine and

Transalpine Gaul. He departed for the provinces in 58 BC to remain for nine years, during which time he soundly defeated the Gauls and briefly invaded Britain. He returned, crossing the Rubicon river, to defeat Pompey. By 46 BC, Caesar had defeated Pompey's allies and he returned to Rome as undisputed master of the Roman world. Two years later he was dead at the hands of Brutus and others. His assassination is the most famous in history.

The following type relates to the mythical descent of the Julia gens from Iulus, the son of Aeneas.



SP3039

Julius Caesar. 47-46 BC. AR Denarius. Diademed head of Venus right / CAESAR, Aeneas walking left carrying Anchises and palladium. Seaby, RSC I, 12. Nice VF. **Order as item # (SP3039)** \$330/£220

ROMAN EMPIRE

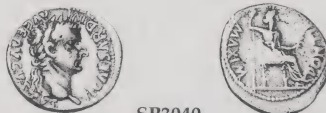
After the death of Julius Caesar, a second triumvirate was formed amongst the Roman leaders. Octavian and Mark Antony, two of the triumvirs had a major falling out. Octavian soundly defeated Mark Antony at the battle of Actium in 32 BC. He consolidated his power in the Senate, receiving the title of Emperor in 29 BC and finally in 27 BC the title of Augustus. He ruled until 14 AD. Octavian became the first emperor of the Roman Empire. From this period forward each emperor who succeeded to the purple took the title of Augustus.

Tiberius — 14-37 AD

Tiberius was the son of Tiberius Claudius Nero and Livia Drusilla. His mother divorced the elder Tiberius and married the up-and-coming Octavian. Tiberius was adopted by Augustus in 4 BC and succeeded him in 14 AD. He proved to be a very able administrator. In general, the empire prospered under his rule, but there was much tragedy within his family and treason trials became all too frequent. In 26 AD Tiberius retired to Capri, never again returning to Rome. He died at the age of 78.

The "Tribute Penny"

It was under Tiberius' reign that the ministry and crucifixion of Christ occurred. Perhaps the most quoted phrase from the Bible mentioning a coin refers to a coin of Tiberius. In Matthew 22:19, it is recorded that Jesus asked for a specimen of the tribute money to be brought to him before giving his answer to the question: "Is it lawful to give tribute unto Caesar?" This annual tribute or tax was imposed upon Judaea when it was reduced to a Roman province in 6 AD. Thus the reference to the commonest denarius of the day, that of Tiberius, as a "Tribute Penny".



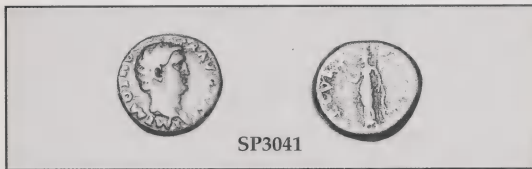
SP3040

Tiberius. 14-37 AD. AR Denarius. Laureate head of Tiberius right, TI DIVI F AVGVS TVS around / Livia as Pax seated right, PONTIF MAXIM around. Seaby, RCV 567. An historical coin for which we always have trouble keeping up with demand. We have accumulated a small group for this offering and expect them to sell fast. Nice VF, slight porosity.

Order as item # (SP3040) \$300/£200

Otho — 69AD

Otho, a close friend of Nero, was appointed governor of Lusitania. He supported Galba in his revolt against Nero in the hope of being adopted by Galba and succeeding to the Empire. Galba, however, adopted L. Calpurnius Piso, whereupon Otho conspired against him. He was proclaimed Emperor and had Galba and Piso put to death. The legions in lower Germany proclaimed Vitellius emperor, and Otho was subsequently defeated in battle after which he took his own life—having reigned only from the 15th of January until his suicide on April 17th.



SP3041

Otho. 69 AD. AR Denarius. Bare head right, wearing wig / Various reverses. Seaby, RCV 743ff. Fine. Scarce and difficult ruler to obtain.
Order as item # (SP3041) \$395/£265

Domitian — 81-96 AD

T. Flavius Domitianus was the youngest son of Vespasian and Domitilla. He was born in 51 AD and brought up in the background of the politics of the late first century. Upon the death of his brother Titus, his succession was not disputed. Unfortunately, Domitian was very unpopular with the senatorial nobility and this resulted in numerous plots and conspiracies against him. Domitian, who was suspicious by nature, reacted violently, and the last years of his reign were ones of terror and oppression. Eventually, as a result of a palace plot involving his wife Domitia, his chamberlain and the Praetorian Prefect, he was murdered.

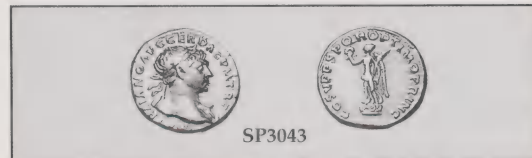


SP3042

Domitian. 81-96 AD. AR Denarius. Laureate head of Domitian right / Various depictions of Minerva (some standing left or right, some on a prow). Seaby, RCV 894ff. (£80). Near VF, nice even surfaces and well centered. **Order as item # (SP3042) \$75/£50**

Trajan — 98-117 AD

Trajan was appointed governor of upper Germany by Nerva, who later adopted him—thus ensuring an easy succession. Trajan, sensing that strength was on the Romans' side, embarked upon territorial conquest shortly after becoming Emperor. Trajan's column, which still stands today, commemorates his successful conquest of Dacia. Later in his reign he set out to conquer Armenia, Parthia and Mesopotamia. Under his successful campaigns four new provinces were added to the Roman Empire. He died at Selinus in Cilicia while returning to Rome in the autumn of 117 AD.



SP3043

Trajan. 98-117 AD. AR Denarius. Laureate bust right, some draped / Various reverses. Seaby, RCV 976ff. VF, nice even surfaces and well centered. **Order as item # (SP3043) \$60/£40**

Value Package

Three different reverses

VF, nice even surfaces and well centered. (Save \$30/£20)

Order as item # (SP3044) \$150/£100

Hadrian — 117-138 AD

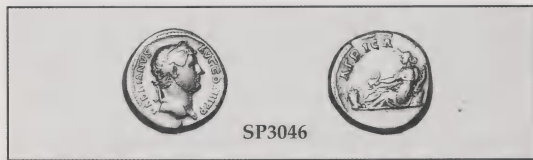
Hadrian, whose father had died when he was ten, was raised under the guardianship of Trajan. He soon embarked upon a military career and in 100 AD married Trajan's grand-niece, Sabina. He was appointed governor of Syria and adopted by Trajan shortly before the latter's death. Much of Hadrian's reign was spent in visiting the provinces of his vast empire. He is credited with strengthening the defenses of the frontiers. Hadrian's Wall in northern England remains today as testimony to his work on the frontiers. Hadrian was one of the most capable emperors of Rome. He devoted his whole life to the improvement of the state; his rule was firm and humane and he was a patron of the arts. After a long illness he died in 138 AD.



SP3045

Hadrian. 117-138 AD. AR Denarius. Laureate bust right, some draped / Various reverses. Seaby, RCV 1093ff. VF, nice even surfaces and well centered. **Order as item # (SP3045) \$60/£40**

Due to Hadrian's extensive travels many coins were struck to commemorate his travels to various parts of the Empire. Due to a fortunate purchase we have acquired a small group struck to mark his voyages in Africa.



SP3046

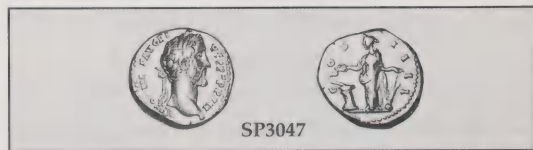
Hadrian. 117-138 AD. AR Denarius. Laureate head right / AFRICA, Africa reclining left holding scorpion and cornucopiae, basket of fruit at her feet. Seaby, RCV 1078 for type. Good Fine. Scarce.

Order as item # (SP3046)

\$145/£95

Antoninus Pius — 138-161 AD.

Pius was adopted by Hadrian as his heir. Little happened during his reign owing to the tranquility and prosperity which the Roman world enjoyed under his patient, judicious and impartial rule.

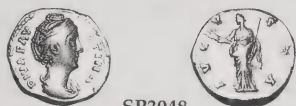


SP3047

Antoninus Pius. 138-161 AD. AR Denarius. Laureate bust right / Various reverses. Seaby, RCV 1229ff. VF, nice even surfaces.
Order as item # (SP3047) \$60/£40

Faustina Senior, Wife of Antoninus Pius. Died 141 AD.

Faustina was married to Pius prior to his accession. She was the mother of Faustina Junior, who became the bride of Marcus Aurelius.

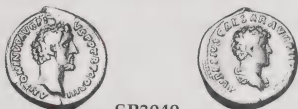


SP3048

Faustina Senior, wife of Antoninus Pius. Died 141 AD. AR Denarius. Draped bust right / Various reverses. Seaby, RCV, 1350ff. Nice VF.
Order as item # (SP3048) **\$50/£35**

Antoninus Pius & Marcus Aurelius

Year's earlier, under the reign of Hadrian, important decisions had been made to ensure the continued smooth flow of the Empire after Hadrian's death. Antoninus Pius had been adopted by Hadrian as his immediate heir, Marcus Aurelius had been selected as his eventual heir. On the following coins Pius introduces Aurelius to the Roman people. These issued helped familiarize people with Pius' eventual successor.

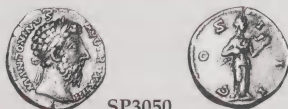


SP3049

Antoninus Pius & Marcus Aurelius. Before 161 AD. AR Denarius. Head of Pius right, sometimes laureate, sometime bare / Bare head of youthful Aurelius right. Seaby, RCV, 1332ff. VF. Scarce.
Order as item # (SP3049) (Only three available.) **\$165/£110**

Marcus Aurelius — 161-180 AD

It has been written of Marcus Aurelius that "in the evening of Rome's greatness her ruler fittingly personified the virtues that had been her glory". He was a careful, generous and concentious ruler and is best remembered for his devotion to Stoic philosophy.

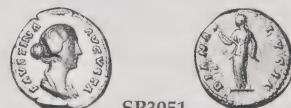


SP3050

Marcus Aurelius. 161-180 AD. AR Denarius. Laureate bust right / Various reverses. Seaby, RCV, 1408ff. Nice VF.
Order as item # (SP3050) **\$60/£40**

Faustina Junior — Died 171 AD

Faustina Junior was the younger daughter of Pius and Faustina and was betrothed to Aurelius in 145 AD. She gave birth to her first child in 146 AD and subsequently bore many children, one of whom was the future emperor Commodus.

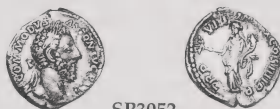


SP3051

Faustina Junior. Died 171 AD. AR Denarius. Draped bust right / Various reverses. Seaby, RCV, 1494ff. Nice VF.
Order as item # (SP3051) **\$50/£35**

Commodus — 177-192 AD

Commodus was the son of Aurelius and Faustina Junior. Upon the death of his father, Commodus concluded peace treaties with German and Sarmatian tribes. There was great hopes he would continue in the fine traditions established by the former Antonine rulers, but he proved a most unworthy son of a noble father. During his later years he seems to have become quite insane; he disgraced the purple by fighting wild beasts in the amphitheatre, and his megalomania caused him to believe himself the reincarnation of Hercules and to demand worship of the people. He was murdered on December 31, AD 192.



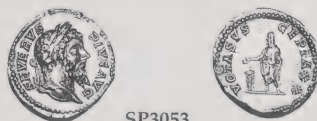
SP3052

Commodus. 177-192 AD. AR Denarius. Laureate bust right / Various reverses. Seaby, RCV, 1602ff. Nice VF.
Order as item # (SP3052) **\$60/£40**

SEVERAN DYNASTY

Septimius Severus — 193-211 AD

Septimius was a soldier of outstanding ability. At the time of the death of Commodus in 192 AD, Septimius was the Governor of Pannonia. He swore allegiance to Pertinax, but upon his murder and the elevation of Didius Julianus to the rank of Augustus, his own troops saluted him as Augustus. Septimius quickly disposed of Didius and Pescennius Niger and became the sole Roman Emperor. Much of his rule was spent in the provinces quelling local unrest. In 208 AD he arrived in Britain to settle problems with northern invaders. He repaired Hadrian's wall and then went on to invade Caledonia. The strains of too many campaigns finally caught up with him and he died at York in February of 211 AD.



SP3053

Septimius Severus. 193-211 AD. AR Denarius. Laureate head right / Various reverses. Seaby, RCV, 1744ff. From a recent purchase we have a nice group of choice EF's **Order as item#(SP3053)** **\$165/£110**

As above but only VF.
Order as item # (SP3054)

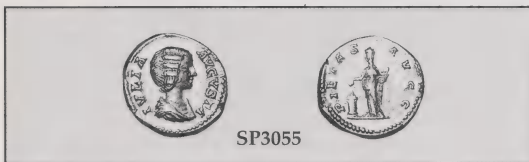
\$45/£30

Julia Domna — Died 217 AD

Wife of Septimius Severus

Mother of Caracalla and Geta

Julia Domna moved to Rome as a young woman in 173 AD. She was married to Septimius Severus becoming his second wife. She bore him two sons who were destined to become future Emperors - Caracalla and Geta. She was a woman of considerable intellect and Severus often consulted her on matters of importance—frequently following her sage advice. She survived her husband only to commit suicide in 217 AD after the murder of her son Caracalla.

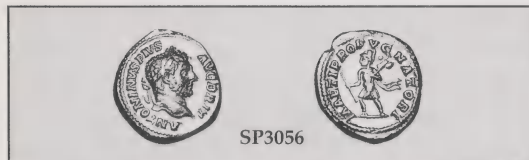


SP3055

Julia Domna. Died 217 AD. AR Denarius. Draped bust right / Various reverses. Seaby, RCV, 1834ff. Nice VF. **Order as item # (SP3055) \$45/£30**

Caracalla — 198-217 AD

Caracalla was the elder son of Septimius and was raised to the rank of Augustus in 198 AD. After Septimius' death, Caracalla was left as joint Augustus with his younger brother Geta. Caracalla was not given to joint rule and he had his brother Geta, as well as numerous other Romans, murdered. He consolidated his power as sole ruler. His reign was marked by extravagance and cruelty. He was finally murdered by the Praetorian Prefect Macrinus.



SP3056

Caracalla. 198-217 AD. AR Denarius. Laureate head right / Various reverses. Seaby, RCV, 1915ff. Nice VF. **Order as item # (SP3056) \$60/£40**

Severus Alexander — 222-235 AD

Alexander was born around 208 AD, the son of Julia Mamaea and Gessius Macrinus. In 221 AD he was adopted by his cousin Elagabalus and given the title of Caesar. After the murder of Elagabalus, Alexander was at once acknowledged Emperor by the Praetorian guards and confirmed by the Senate. Alexander ruled the Empire wisely and well - conditions of the State improving dramatically. Much of his wise consul came from the advice of his mother Julia Mamaea. The first nine years of his reign were uneventful. In 232 AD things started to collapse around him. The Sassanians under Ardashir had recently overthrown the Arsacid Kingdom of Parthia and were now threatening Syria and Cappadocia. Alexander mounted an army and headed east. This campaign only met with partial success. Uprisings in Germany called for his return to the west; but before he could depart, he and his mother were murdered by their soldiers, who had sworn to a new emperor - Maximinus I Thrax.

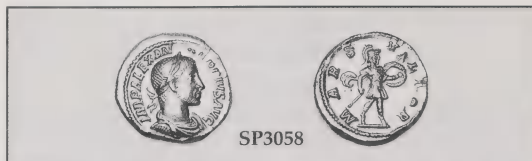
SPECIAL OFFERING

Severus Alexander, Julia Maesa & Julia Mamaea

Three generations of Severans

A select specimen in EF, near EF and EF at a savings.

Order as item # (SP3057) \$350/£235



SP3058

Severus Alexander. 222-235 AD. AR Denarius. Laureate head right / Various reverses. Seaby, RCV, 2201ff. Choice EF. **Order as item # (SP3058) \$145/£95**

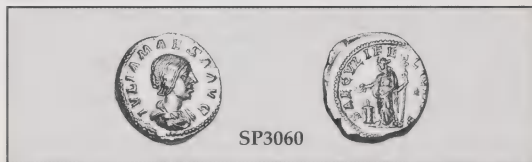
As previous. VF.

Order as item # (SP3059) \$45/£30

Julia Maesa — Died 225 AD

Grandmother of Severus Alexander

Maesa was the sister of Julia Domna and grandmother of Elagabalus and Severus Alexander. She was largely responsible for the rebellion and overthrow of Macrinus and the continuation of the Severan Dynasty.



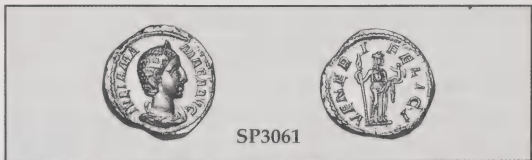
SP3060

Julia Maesa, grandmother of Severus Alexander. Died 225 AD. Draped bust right / Various reverses. Seaby, RCV, 2180ff. Near EF. Scarce. **Order as item # (SP3060) \$145/£90**

Julia Mamaea — Died 235 AD

Mother of Severus Alexander

The daughter of Julia Maesa was the real power behind the throne of Severus Alexander. She exercised a strict control over Alexander, including selecting and then murdering his wife when she felt she was gaining too much influence over Alexander. She was murdered along with her son in 235 AD.



SP3061

Julia Mamaea, mother of Severus Alexander. Died 235 AD. AR Denarius. Draped bust right / Various reverses. Seaby, RCV, 2306ff. EF. **Order as item # (SP3061) \$110/£75**

• • • End of Severan Dynasty • • •

Gordian III — 238-244 AD

Gordian was raised to the rank of Augustus by the Praetorian guards after the murder of Balbinus and Pupienus. Little is known about his reign. He is known to have suppressed a rebellion in Africa in 240 AD. Having been elevated to the rank of Augustus by the Praetorian guards, it was by the hand of the Praetorian Prefect, Julius Philippus, that he was murdered while on a campaign in Mesopotamia.

In 214 AD a new denomination of coin was introduced to go along with the denarius. This new silver coin, the antoninianus, weighed one and a half times the denarius weight but was valued at two denarii. It is easy to distinguish from the denarius. The emperor is shown with a radiate crown instead of a laurel wreath. By the time of Gordian III it had largely replaced the denarius as the coin of the realm. Inflation in the third century was as great a problem as in the twentieth.



Gordian III. 238-244 AD. AR Antoninianus. Radiate head of Gordian right / Various reverses. Seaby, RCV, 2447ff. All are choice VF, some maybe a little better.
Order as item # (SP3062) **\$33/£22**

Philip I — 244-249 AD

Philip ascended to the purple by murdering Gordian III. After concluding a peace with the Persians, he returned to Rome. The chief event of his reign was the celebration in 248 AD of the 1000th anniversary of the founding of Rome. Magnificent games were held in Rome to celebrate this event. Philip left the purple as he had found it, he was killed in 249 AD by Trajan Decius and his rebellious legions.



Philip I. 244-249 AD. AR Antoninianus. Radiate bust right / Various reverses. Seaby, RCV, 2550ff. Choice VF, or a little better.
Order as item # (SP3063) **\$45/£30**

Otacilia Severa Wife of Philip I

It is said that Otacilia had an interest in Christianity, and that she was subjected to ecclesiastical penance by the Bishop of Antioch - St Babylas, for her criminal share in the murder of the young Gordian III. It was under her protection that Christians survived in peace during this period. She was spared by the praetorians when her husband and young son were slain and died in obscurity several years later.



Otacilia Severa, wife of Philip I. AR Antoninianus. Draped bust right / Various reverses. Seaby, RCV, 2625ff. Choice VF, or a little better.
Order as item # (SP3064) **\$45/£30**

Philip II, Caesar — 247-249 AD

Philip was the son of Philip and Otacilia. When his father became Augustus in 244 AD he was raised to the rank of Caesar. He was raised with Christian upbringing by his mother only to die at the hands of Trajan Decius at the battle of Verona.



Philip II, as Caesar. 247-249 AD. AR Antoninianus. Radiate youthful bust right / Various reverses. Seaby, RCV, 2650ff. Choice VF or a little better. **Order as item #** (SP3065) **\$45/£30**

Special Value package Philip I, Otacilia Severa, Philip II

A select specimen representing each ruler. Choice VF or a little better.
Order as item # (SP3066) **\$110/£75**

Trajan Decius — 249-251 AD

Decius attained senatorial rank early in his career and was governor of Lower Moesia from 234-238 AD. Following the unsuccessful rebellion of Pacatian in Upper Moesia, Philip sent Decius to restore order. The rebellious troops forced Decius to take the purple and lead them against Rome. At the battle of Verona in 249 AD, Philip and his son were slain and Decius was left undisputed master of the Empire. His reign is perhaps best known for his rigorous persecution of the Christians, under which Pope Fabian perished.



Trajan Decius. 249-251 AD. AR Antoninianus. Radiate bust right / Various reverses. Seaby, RCV, 2690ff. Near EF.
Order as item # (SP3067) **\$45/£30**

Herennia Etruscilla Wife of Trajan Decius

Little is known of the wife of Decius. She was descended from an old Italian family and was the mother of his two sons - Herennius Etruscus and Hostilian.



Herennia Etruscilla, wife of Trajan Decius. AR Antoninianus. Diademed and draped bust right on a crescent / Various reverses. Seaby, RCV, 2728ff. Near EF. **Order as item #** (SP3068) **\$45/£30**

Gallienus — 253-268 AD

Gallienus was the son of Valerian, and was made co-emperor shortly after his father's elevation in 253 AD. He was entrusted with the defense of the Rhine frontier early in 254, and by 256 ruled the western provinces while Valerian campaigned in the east. After the capture of Valerian by the Persians, Gallienus became sole ruler of a crumbling empire subject to barbarian attacks from without, and torn with internal revolts, famine and plague from within. Although Gallienus was an able soldier, he was not the man to hold the empire together. Finally, during his siege of Milan, he was murdered in a conspiracy involving two Illyrian officers who would soon rise to the rank of Emperor themselves - Claudius Gothicus and Aurelian.



Gallienus. 253-268 AD. Antoninianus. Radiate bust right / Various reverses. Seaby, RCV, 2939. VF for issue.

Order as item # (SP3069)

\$12/£8

Gallienus' Zoo (An invocation to the gods)

This series of coins was an invocation to the gods as protectors of Gallienus against the revolts of Aureolus and Postumus. Each was struck during the closing years of Gallienus' reign in 267-268 AD.

Gallienus. Sole Reign. 253-268 AD. Antoninianus. Radiate bust right / APOLLINI CONS AVG, **Centaur walking left or right**, holding globe and trophy. Seaby, RCV, 2944 for type. VF.

Order as item # (SP3070)

\$33/£22

Antoninianus. Radiate bust right / DIANAE CONS AVG, **Doe walking right**, head turned back. Seaby, RCV, 2950 for type. VF.

Order as item # (SP3071)

\$33/£22

Antoninianus. Radiate bust right / DIANAE CONS AVG, **Stag standing left**. Seaby, RCV, 2951 for type. VF.

Order as item # (SP3072)

\$33/£22

Antoninianus. Radiate bust right / DIANAE CONS AVG, **Antelope walking left or right**. Seaby, RCV, 2952-53. VF.

Order as item # (SP3073)

\$33/£22

Antoninianus. Radiate bust right / IOVI CONS AVG, **Goat walking right**. Seaby, RCV, 2965 for type. VF.

Order as item # (SP3074)

\$33/£22

Antoninianus. Radiate bust right / LIBERTO P CONS AVG, **Panther walking left**. Seaby, RCV, 2978 for type. VF.

Order as item # (SP3075)

\$33/£22

Antoninianus. Radiate bust right / NEPTVNO CONS AVG, **Hippocamp right**. Seaby, RCV, 2982 for type. VF.

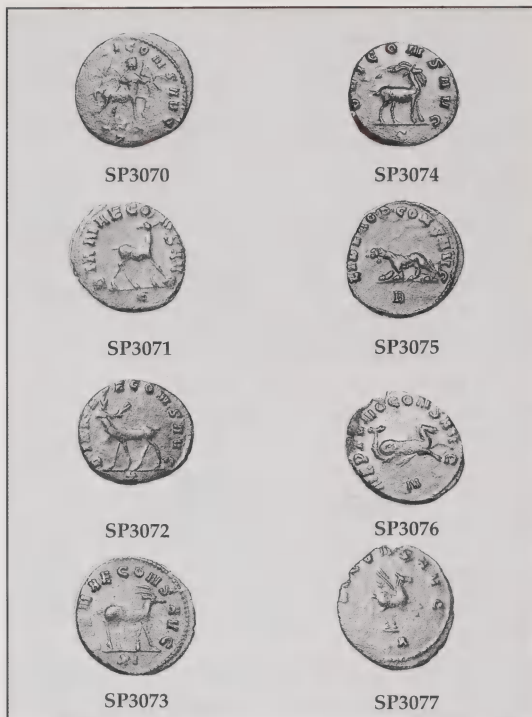
Order as item # (SP3076)

\$33/£22

Antoninianus. Radiate bust right / SOLI CONS AVG, **Pegasus springing right**. Seaby, RCV, 2992 for type. VF.

Order as item # (SP3077)

\$33/£22



Aureolus — Late 267-Autumn 268 AD

Marcus Acilius Aureolus (Aureolus meaning "golden") rose through the ranks of the army to become commander of a new calvary force instituted by Gallienus to crush an uprising in 260 AD by Ingenus. In 267 AD, Aureolus rode to oppose Postumus but instead revolted against Gallienus and made an alliance with Postumus. He entered northern Italy and captured Milan, making it the seat of his revolt. Gallienus arrived soon after and laid siege to Milan. During the course of the siege, Gallienus was murdered and Aureolus surrendered to the newly proclaimed Roman emperor Claudius Gothicus. He was consequently murdered by troops loyal to Claudius Gothicus.

During the time Milan was under the control of Aureolus, a limited series of coins were struck in the name of Postumus at the mint of Milan. These issues have been attributed to Aureolus by Foss and other current scholars of Roman numismatics. Postumus never had the chance to strike coins at Milan because he never controlled the city.



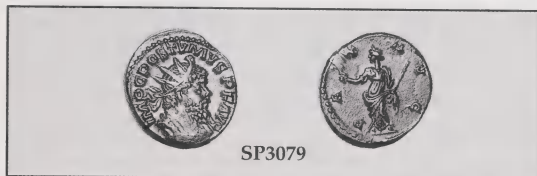
Aureolus. 276-277 AD. Æ Antoninianus. Milan mint. Radiate bust right of Postumus / Fortuna, Fides or a soldier on the reverse. See Foss, *Roman Historical Coins*, page 229, 2-4. Crude VF.

Order as item # (SP3078)

\$99/£66

Postumus — 259-268 AD

A man of humble origins, Postumus was a great soldier who was appointed commander of the Rhine legions by Valerian. In 259 AD, under pressure from his troops, Postumus rebelled against Gallienus. He ruled Gaul, Spain and Britain wisely for a decade, managing to keep Gallienus and German tribes at bay. He was assassinated by his own troops after his refusal to allow them to sack Moguntiacum after they had suppressed the usurper Laelianus.



Postumus. 259-268 AD. Antoninianus. Radiate bust right / Various reverses. Seaby, RCV, 3107ff. EF for issue. Choice.
Order as item # (SP3079) \$60/£40

Victorinus — 268-270 AD

After the death of Philip the structure of the Empire began to disintegrate. The armies of Rome were no longer able to control the whole Empire, and various rulers staked out their own areas.

The Gallo-Roman Empire under Victorinus was one such area. Little is known of Victorinus and his reign was short. It is known that he was a soldier of some ability. He was murdered shortly after winning the siege of Augustodunum, while in Cologne, by one of his own officers.



Victorinus. 268-270 AD. Antoninianus. Radiate head right / Various reverses. Seaby, RCV, 3162ff. This group is struck on unusually full flans for this period. All have nice surfaces. EF for issue.
Order as item # (SP3080) \$45/£30

As above but only VF for issue.

Order as item # (SP3081) \$12/£8

Tetricus I & II — 270-273 AD

Tetricus was governor of Aquitania. Upon the death of Victorinus he succeeded to the throne. He did not have the aptitude for the job and the Gallo-Roman Empire declined rapidly under his rule. Tetricus abdicated his rule to Aurelian when he invaded Gaul in 273 AD. Aurelian spared the lives of Tetricus and his son Tetricus II. Tetricus accepted a post in the Italian government and spent the rest of his life in Rome.



Tetricus I. 270-273 AD. Æ Antoninianus. Radiate bust right / Various reverses. Seaby, RCV, 3176ff. This group is struck on unusually full flans for this period. All have nice surfaces. EF for issue.

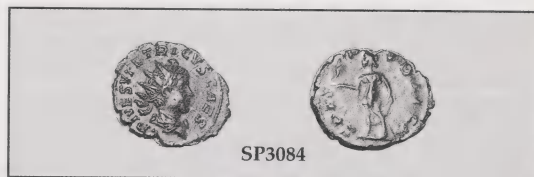
Order as item # (SP3082)

\$45/£30

As above but only VF for issue.

Order as item # (SP3083)

\$12/£8



Tetricus II, Casar. 270-273 AD. Antoninianus. Radiate bust right / Various reverses. Seaby, RCV, 3186ff. VF for issue. Scarce.

Order as item # (SP3084)

\$22/£15

Claudius II Gothicus — 268-270 AD

A native of Illyricum, Claudius obtained the imperial favor for his military abilities. He became a leading general under Valerian and Gallienus. Upon the assassination of Gallienus he was immediately proclaimed emperor. He inflicted a crushing defeat upon the Alemanni and then proceeded to march against the Goths, winning a major victory even though hopelessly outnumbered. Unfortunately, the Goths were infected with plague and Claudius died of it after a short reign of only two years.



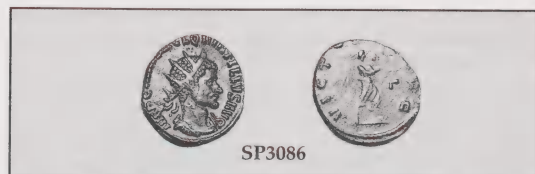
Claudius II Gothicus. 268-270 AD. Antoninianus. Radiate bust right / Various reverses. Seaby, RCV, 3195ff. VF for issue.

Order as item # (SP3085)

\$22/£15

Quintillus — 270 AD

Quintillus was a younger brother of Claudius II. He was proclaimed Emperor by his troops at Aquileia on the death of Claudius. After a short period of undisputed power, his position was challenged by Aurelian who had been consolidating his power in the west. The soldiers under Quintillus deserted him and joined Aurelian. In desperation Quintillus committed suicide.



Quintillus. 270 AD. Æ Antoninianus. Radiate bust right / Various reverses. Seaby, RCV, 3242ff. The flans are irregular and the strikes far from perfect. The pieces we set aside for this offering all have at least part of his name on the flan. VF for issue. Scarce.

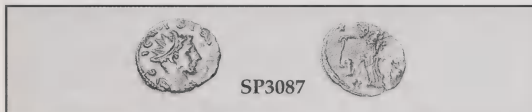
Order as item # (SP3086)

\$60/£40

Barbarous Radiates

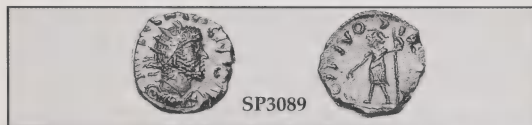
The antoniniani of the third century, especially those of Claudius II, Tetricus I and Tetricus II were frequently imitated in Gaul, Britain, Spain and North Africa. These copies are generally crude imitations of the originals with blundered legends and hardly recognizable reverse types. These curious pieces served as the money of the local barbaric tribes. Not under the controls of the Roman monetary system, these pieces come in all shapes and sizes.

During the last year we have accumulated several hundred of these curious pieces, pulled from several large lots of these that passed through our hands in 1994.



Barbarous Radiate. Late 3rd - 4th Century AD. Æ "Antoninianus" ranging in size from 8-12mm. Crude radiate bust right / Various reverse designs. See Seaby, RCV, page 279. These represent the pick of the lot. VF, maybe better, for issue. **Order as item #**(SP3087) **\$12/£8**

Five Barbarous Radiates. We will send you as varied a selection of the above coins as our group permits. VF, maybe better, for issue. **Order as item #**(SP3088) **\$45/£30**

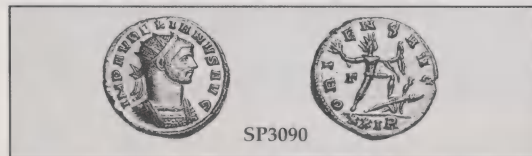


Barbarous Radiate. Late 3rd Century AD. Æ "Antoninianus" ranging in size from 15-17mm. Crude radiate bust right / Various reverse designs. See Seaby, RCV, page 279. These issues could well have circulated contemporaneously with other official antoniniani of the time. The style clearly indicates that they are not official mint products. EF for issue. **Order as item #**(SP3089) **\$45/£30**

Aurelian — 270-275 AD

Aurelian, born of humble origins, adopted a military career and became one of the Empire's greatest generals. During his short reign of five years, he reunified the Roman Empire and restored it to its former extent, with the exception of Dacia. He put an end to the Palmyrene Empire in the East and the Gallo-Roman Empire in the West. Queen Zenobia of Palmyra and Tetricus I both appeared as captives in a magnificent celebration held by Aurelian in Rome. Unfortunately, like many of his predecessors, Aurelian fell victim to assassination.

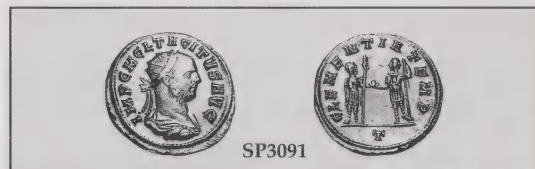
Aurelian tried to reestablish the flagging economy by reintroducing the denarius, the sestertius and the as. His effort was short lived. However, the overall quality of die workmanship and fabric improved during his reign. The antoninianus of Aurelian is a well executed coin. The overall quality of the antoninianus would remain quite good for the next twenty-five years until the monetary reforms of Diocletian.



Aurelian. 270-275 AD. Æ Antoninianus. Radiate bust right / Various reverses. Seaby, RCV, 3251ff. Each has been picked for centering and strike. All have nice surfaces. EF. **Order as item #**(SP3090) **\$75/£50**

Tacitus — 275-276 AD

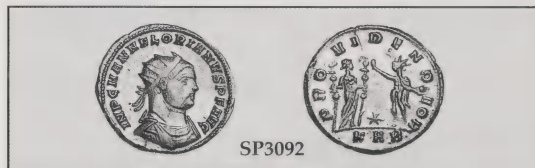
Tacitus, at 75, was appointed by the Senate to succeed Aurelian. At his advanced age, he joined the Roman forces in Thrace and helped repel a Gothic invasion of Asia Minor. The rigors of the campaign, combined with the inclement climate, were too much for him. He died of natural causes in Cappadocia in 276 AD.



Tacitus. 275-276 AD. Æ Antoninianus. Radiate bust right / Various reverses. Seaby, RCV, 3300ff. They are all well centered and have a little wear. Good VF. **Order as item #**(SP3091) **\$60/£40**

Florian — 276 AD

Florian was the half-brother of Tacitus. He immediately assumed the purple, and his rule was recognized by the Senate and the western provinces. The eastern army proclaimed Probus emperor and Florian immediately marched against him. The two armies met near Tarsus in Cilicia, but before any serious battle could take place, Florian's own soldiers murdered him and went over to Probus. Florian's brief reign had lasted a little over two months.



Florian. 276 AD. Æ Antoninianus. Radiate bust right / Various reverses. Seaby, RCV, 3325ff. Scarce. We have accumulated a number of pieces of this scarce emperor. All are well centered. Nice VF. Rare. **Order as item #**(SP3092) **\$135/£90**

Probus — 276-282 AD

One of the leading generals in the Roman army, Probus was declared emperor by his troops after the death of Tacitus. His reign was notable for its military successes as well as his success in restoring economic prosperity to the Empire. History gives Probus credit with laying the foundations for many of Europe's great vineyards. Unfortunately, he was murdered by a band of mutinous soldiers who were enraged at having been employed on public works instead of military duties.



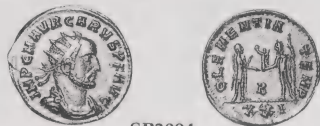
Probus. 276-282 AD. Antoninianus. Radiate bust right or left / Various reverses. Seaby, RCV, 3388ff. During the last year we have handpicked a number of pieces. All were selected for centering and strike and have little or no wear. A high quality piece of our choice. Choice EF. **Order as item #**(SP3093) **\$75/£50**

Carus and His Sons

Numerian and Carinus — 282-285 AD

Carus was Praetorian Prefect when he led a revolt in Raetia against Probus. Probus was in Sirmium, in the Balkans, when news of the revolt reached his army and caused them to mutiny and murder him — the army already enraged at having been employed on public works. Carus was then declared emperor by the army and his two sons, Numerian and Carinus, were given the rank of Caesar shortly thereafter. Carinus was left to guard the west while Carus and Numerian continued Probus' plans for an eastern campaign. Carus was soon murdered although officially it was stated that he had been struck by lightning!

Numerian was murdered in late 284 on his return trip to Rome by his prefect Aper, who was subsequently murdered by the senior military officers. One of those officers was Diocletian, who was then proclaimed emperor. Carinus, after defeating the usurper Julian near Verona, moved against his new rival, and a close-fought battle became meaningless when Carinus was assassinated by one of his own tribunes.

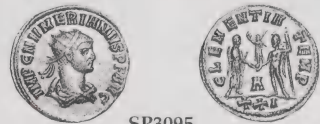


SP3094

Carus. 282-283 AD. Æ Antoninianus. Radiate bust right / Various reverses. Seaby, RCV, 3397ff. Nicely centered and struck. Good VF.

Order as item # (SP3094)

\$45/£30

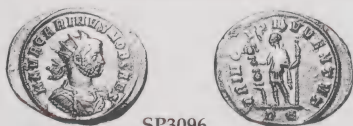


SP3095

Numerian. 283-284 AD. Æ Antoninianus. Radiate bust right / Various reverses. Seaby, RCV, 3428ff. Good VF.

Order as item # (SP3095)

\$45/£30



SP3096

Carinus. 283-285 AD. Æ Antoninianus. Radiate bust right / Various reverses. Seaby, RCV, 3462ff. Nicely centered and struck. Good VF.

Order as item# (SP3096)

\$45/£30

Special Value Package

A select antoninianus of
Carus, Numerian and Carinus

All Good VF.

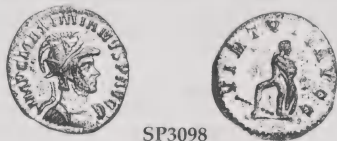
Order as item # (SP3097)

\$120/£80

Maximianus — 286-305 AD

The history of Maximianus, one of the rulers of the Tetrarchy, will be presented in more detail a little later in this list. The following issues were struck during his first reign prior to the monetary reforms of Diocletian. As they are antoniniani, we thought they fit in best at this point in the list.

Maximianus, awarded the rank of Augustus in 286 AD, was given control of the western provinces by Diocletian. His appointment was the first step in the development of the Tetrarchy as Diocletian realized that one emperor alone could not manage the affairs of the Empire.



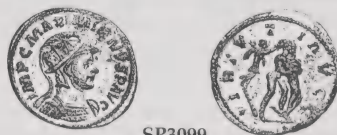
SP3098

Maximianus. 286-305 AD. Pre-reform Antoninianus. Struck in 289 AD. IMP C MAXIMIANVS PF AVG, helmeted and cuirassed bust right or left / VIRTVTI AVGG, Hercules wrestling the Nemean Lion. Lugdunum mint. Seaby, RCV, 3624; RIC V, part 2, 454.

This select group has little or no wear. The silver wash that was used to give these antoniniani their appearance as silver coins rarely survives intact today, since it quickly vanished as the coins circulated. These pieces are EF, with the silver wash mostly intact.

Order as item # (SP3098)

\$75/£50



SP3099

Maximianus. 286-305 AD. Pre-reform Antoninianus. Struck in 289 AD. IMP C MAXIMIANVS PF AVG, helmeted and cuirassed bust left or right / VIRTVTI AVGG, Victory crowning Hercules as he wrestles the Nemean Lion. Lugdunum mint. Seaby, RCV, 3624 variety (Victory); RIC V, part 2, 460. Order as item # (SP3099)

\$75/£50

THE MONETARY REFORMS OF 286 - 296 AD

Diocletian made a valiant attempt at reforming the Roman monetary system, which after centuries of relative stability, had fallen into a state of confusion and flux during the disastrous inflation of the third century. His efforts instilled a new vitality into the currency. His reforms consisted first of increasing the weight of the gold aureus and then introducing a good silver coin based on the old denarius—the argenteus. The final element of his reform was the introduction of a large bronze coin—the follis. Though scholars still debate the exact interrelationship between each of the denominations, a strong case has been made for the following conversion: One AV Aureus = 24 AR Argentei; One AR Argenteus = 5 Æ Folles; One Æ Follis = 5 Æ Denarii; One Antoninianus (which became a post reform radiate) = 2 Æ Denarii.

BRONZE FOLLES OF THE TETRARCHY

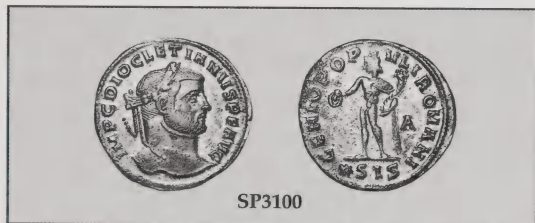
Diocletian, Maximianus, Constantius I and Galerius

284-305 AD • 286-305 AD • 293-305 AD • 293-305 AD

Following the death of Numerian, the troops proclaimed Diocletian as Emperor. Although a competent general, Diocletian was a far better statesman and reformer than a soldier. Looking back on 50 years of nearly constant civil war, he saw the potential advantages of shared rule in governing a vast and diverse empire. Therefore, Diocletian appointed his able commander Maximianus as joint Augustus. Maximianus took control of the Western provinces and Diocletian the Eastern. In 293 AD, the system of imperial colleagues was further extended with the appointment of two Caesars. Constantius I, a Dardanian nobleman, and Galerius, a rough but able soldier, both assumed the rank of Caesar. Constantius was made Caesar under Maximianus, in the West, and Galerius became Diocletian's Caesar in the East.

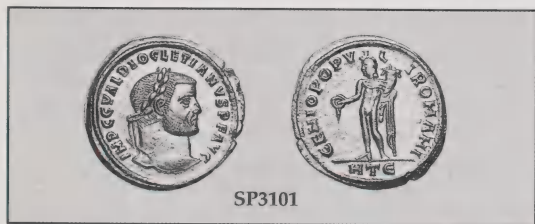
This formidable team was far more effective in dealing with emergencies, such as local rebellions and foreign invasions, than a sole emperor ever could have been. Unfortunately this well thought out system would only survive for a few years after both Diocletian and Maximianus abdicated their titles in 305 AD.

Last year we purchased a large hoard of coins of these four emperors of the Tetrarchy. The coins were heavily encrusted when we purchased them. Through judicious cleaning we have a nice selection in several grades for your consideration.



SP3100

Diocletian. 284-305 AD. Æ Folis. Various mints. Laureate head right / Genius standing left with modius. Seaby, RCV, 3536 varieties. A group in choice VF condition. All are nicely centered and reasonably well struck. **Order as item # (SP3100)** **\$45/£30**



SP3101

We have another much smaller group of select EF specimens. For every fifty choice VF's there is one select EF piece.

Order as item # (SP3101)

\$135/£90

**We purchase collections
and accept consignments of coins and
books for our Public and Mail Bid Sales.
If you have either of these items to sell,
call for our recommendation.**



SP3102

Maximianus. 286-305 AD. Æ Folis. Various mints. Laureate head right / Various Genius and Moneta reverses. Seaby, RCV, 3634ff. Choice VF condition, nicely centered and reasonably well struck.

Order as item # (SP3102)

\$45/£30



SP3103

Again, we have another much smaller group of select EF specimens of the above. **Order as item # (SP3103)**

\$135/£90



SP3104

Constantius I, Caesar. 293-305 AD. Æ Folis. Various mints. Laureate head right / Various Genius and Moneta reverses. Seaby, RCV, 3670ff. Choice VF condition, nicely centered and reasonably well struck.

Order as item # (SP3104)

\$45/£30



SP3105

Select EF specimens of Constantius I.

Order as item # (SP3105)

\$135/£90



SP3106

Galerius, as Caesar. 293-305 AD. Æ Follics. Various mints. Laureate head right / Genius. Seaby, RCV, 3707ff. Choice VF condition, nicely centered and reasonably well struck.

Order as item # (SP3106)

\$45/£30



SP3107

Select EF specimens of Galerius.

Order as item # (SP3107)

\$135/£90

Value package

For a limited time we can offer sets of the above four emperors in choice VF condition. One coin of each of the following rulers: Diocletian, Maximianus, Constantius and Galerius.

Order as item # (SP3108)

\$150/£100

Constantine I, the Great — 307-337 AD

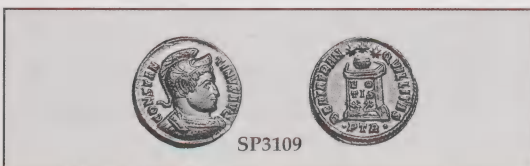
The First Christian Emperor

Constantine I was the son of Constantius I and Helena. When Constantius was raised to the rank of Caesar in 293 AD, his son joined the court of Diocletian. He was a promising young officer. In 307 AD he married Fausta, the daughter of Maximianus and was raised to the rank of Augustus. During the next six years he consolidated his power, finally becoming sole Augustus in 324 AD.

Constantine found that Rome did not play a central part in his ideas for the organization of the Empire. After stays at Trier and several other mint cities in the west and in his native Balkans, he decided that the new center for the Roman Empire should be the ancient city of Byzantium. There he founded between 326 and 330 the city of Constantinopolis (modern Istanbul), which as the Eastern Roman or Byzantine capital continued to dominate the area until its fall to the Turks in 1453.

Constantine fostered a second and even more important revolution. He permitted and encouraged conversion from paganism to Christianity. In 311 AD. Along with Galerius and Licinius, he issued the Edict of Serdica which legalized Christianity.

Constantine was a man of deep but impulsive emotions. He was extravagant, capricious and ruthless. His ambition and energy were unbounded. He was a general of the highest order. His two great decisions in life—to found Constantinople and to convert the Roman policy on Christianity—reverberated throughout the centuries. His reign was one of supreme importance to the future of the empire, to the church and to the course of Western civilization.



SP3109

Constantine I, the Great. 307-337 AD. Æ Follics. Various mints. Various busts / Various reverses. Seaby, RCV, 3870ff. We have accumulated a wonderful assortment of folles in choice EF condition. While our supplies hold, we can offer these.

Order as item # (SP3109)

\$45/£30

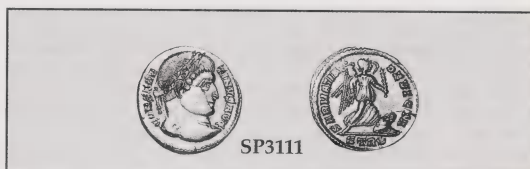
If you would like five different types of Constantine in choice EF, we can supply them while our stock lasts.

Order as item # (SP3110)

\$185/£125

SARMATIA DEVICTA

In 322 AD, Constantine crushed a Sarmatian invasion of the Balkans, which led his forces into territory under the control of Licinius. Because of this transgression, the coins which Constantine issued to celebrate the victory infuriated Licinius, who refused to allow them to circulate in the East. War soon broke out between the two, and Constantine defeated Licinius in 324, thereby gaining total control over the Empire.



SP3111

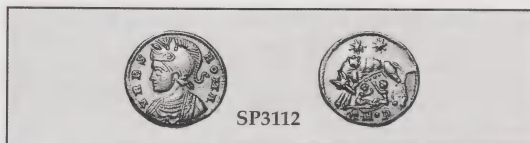
Constantine I, the Great. 307-337 AD. Æ Follics. Various mints. Laureate head right / SARMATIA DEVICTA, Victory advancing right, captive at her feet. Seaby, RCV, 3880ff. EF.

Order as item # (SP3111)

\$75/£50

Commemorative Issues — 330-346 AD

A large quantity of folles were issued, in conjunction with the refoundation of Constantinople, that commemorated the founding of Rome. These coins were issued as reminders to Romans of their glorious and important past.



SP3112

Commemorative. Roma. 330-346 AD. Æ Follics. Various mints. VRBS ROMA, helmeted head of Roma left, wearing imperial mantle / She-wolf standing left suckling Romulus and Remus. Seaby, RCV, 3894. Choice EF. All are selected examples from the Nether Compton Hoard, found in Dorset in 1989 by members of the Yeovil Metal Detecting Club.

Order as item # (SP3112)

\$45/£30

Fausta — Wife of Constantine Executed in 326 AD

Fausta was Constantine's second wife and mother of the Caesars Constantine II and Constantius II. In 326 AD, wanting to ensure the continued success of her two children, Fausta fabricated evidence of treason against Crispus, Constantine's son from his first marriage. As a result, Crispus was put to death. Learning of Fausta's deed, Constantine had her executed later in 326 AD.



SP3113

Fausta. Died 326 AD. Æ Folis. Trier mint. Draped bust right / Fausta standing holding Constantine II and Constantius II as infants. Seaby, RCV, 3903. We have a small group of Good VF specimens available at a very reasonable price while our supply lasts. These are selected from the Durrington II Hoard buried circa 327-328 AD and found in Wiltshire in 1993. The hoard has been catalogued by the Museum of South Wiltshire and Salisbury for future publication.

Order as item # (SP3113)

\$75/£50

Helena — Mother of Constantine Died 328 AD

Helena was the first wife of Constantius I and the mother of Constantine I. With the formation of the Tetrarchy, Constantius divorced Helena to marry Theodora, the step-daughter of Maximianus. After the divorce, Helena retired to private life, only to return to the public eye when Constantine became emperor. As a devout Christian, Helena probably had a considerable influence on Constantine's conversion to Christianity. She spent the last several years of her life in search of the true cross, which it is said that she found. Helena died in 328 AD. She was later canonized as a Christian saint.



SP3114

Helena. Died 328 AD. Æ Folis. Trier mint. Diademed and draped bust right / Helena standing left holding branch. Seaby, RCV, 3908 variety. We have a small group of Good VF specimens available at a very reasonable price. These are selected from the Durrington II Hoard buried circa 327-328 AD and found in Wiltshire in 1993. The hoard has been catalogued by the Museum of South Wiltshire and Salisbury for future publication. Order as item # (SP3114)

\$75/£50

Constantine the Great and the two women in his life

Since we have a supply of coins honoring all three of these people we'll make this offer. A nice example of Constantine I, Helena and Fausta - all Good VF to EF and evenly matched. Available while our supply lasts.

Order as item # (SP3115)

\$150/£100

Crispus, as Caesar — Died 326 AD

The son of Constantine and Minervina. He was a prince of great talents and virtues. He distinguished himself at an early age militarily, defeating the Franks in Gaul in 320 AD. By a rash and cruel order of his father, caused by a false accusation brought by his step-mother Fausta (whose love he is said to have repelled, and to whose jealousy and revenge he fell victim) he was put to death.



SP3116

Crispus, as Caesar. Died 326 AD. Æ Folis. Various mints. Various busts / Various reverses. Seaby, RCV, 3915ff. A wonderful assortment of folles in choice EF condition. While our supplies hold we can offer these.

Order as item # (SP3116)

\$45/£30

Value Package

If you would like five different types of Crispus in choice EF, we can supply them for a while.

Order as item # (SP3117) \$185/£125

Constantine II — 337-340 AD

The eldest son of Constantine I and Fausta. Upon the death of Constantine he was given control of the western provinces which included Spain, Gaul and Britain. Early in 340 AD he quarrelled with his younger brother Constans and died in an ambush near Aquileia.



SP3118

Constantine II. 337-340 AD. Æ Folis. Various mints. Various busts / Various reverses. Seaby, RCV, 3941ff. An assortment of folles in choice EF condition. While our supplies hold we can offer these.

Order as item # (SP3118)

\$45/£30

Value Package

If you would like five different types of Constantine II in choice EF, we can supply them for a while.

Order as item # (SP3119) \$185/£125

The Camp Gate

Between 324 AD and 329 AD, the camp gate reverse was the primary reverse type used on the coinage of the Roman empire. The type usually features a camp gate with two turrets, an open door, 2 stars above and the legends PROVIDENTIA AVG for Constantine I and PROVIDENTIA CAESS for his 3 sons, Constantine II, Crispus and Constantius II. The camp gate type was issued at each of the mints then in operation.



SP3120



SP3121



SP3122



SP3123

We currently have a nice selection of EF coins from various mints of each of the four emperors. All of these are from the Durrington II Hoard (see above under Fausta and Helena).

Constantine I. 307-337 AD. Æ Follics. Camp gate reverse. Choice EF.
Order as item # (SP3120) \$45/£30

Crispus, Caesar. 317-326 AD. Æ Follics. Camp gate reverse. Choice EF.
Order as item # (SP3121) \$45/£30

Constantine II, Caesar. 317-337 AD. Æ Follics. Camp gate reverse.
Choice EF. Order as item # (SP3122) \$45/£30

Constantius II, Caesar. 324-337 AD. Æ Follics. Camp gate reverse.
Choice EF. Order as item # (SP3123) \$45/£30

Value Package

If you would like one of each of the four emperors with a camp gate on the reverse in choice EF, we can supply them for a while.

Order as item # (SP3124) \$150/£100

Julian II, the Apostate — 360-363 AD

Julian, a nephew of Constantine the Great, proved himself an able commander as the governor of Gaul. He revolted against his cousin, Constantius II when asked to move his men to the eastern provinces and his troops claimed him Augustus. While on his way to confront Julian, Constantius died leaving Julian as the undisputed ruler of the Empire.

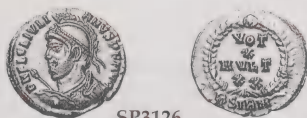
Julian was a man of considerable literary scholarship and some of his writings still exist today. He strongly favored the old pagan religion over the Christian creed he had been forced to adopt. This distaste for the Christian religion led Church historians of the time to label him "the Apostate". The title "Philosopher" which he was also given is probably more suitable.



SP3125

Julian II, the Apostate. 360-363 AD. Æ 1. Various mints. Diademed draped and cuirassed bust right / SECVRITAS REIPVB, bull standing right, two stars above. Seaby, RCV, 4072 for type. Choice good VF to near EF. Quite impressive.

Order as item # (SP3125) \$335/£225



SP3126

Julian II, the Apostate. 360-363 AD. Æ 3. Various mints. Helmeted and cuirassed bust left, holding spear and shield / VOT X MVLTI XX in wreath. Seaby, RCV, 4074. A group of superb specimens. Superb EF, as struck. Beautiful even brown surfaces.

Order as item # (SP3126) \$165/£110

Gratian — 367-383 AD

Gratian was given the rank of Augustus at the age of seven. At the age of 15 his father Valentinian I died, and he became sole ruler of the western division of the Empire. He managed to maintain control with the help of his ablest general Theodosius I until 383 AD when Magnus Maximus, commander of the armies in Britain, was proclaimed emperor by his troops and promptly invaded Gaul. Gratian was deserted by his own soldiers and was murdered at Lugdunum on August 25th.



SP3127

Gratian. 367-383 AD. Æ 2. Various mints. Diademed, draped and cuirassed bust right / Gratian standing left, raising kneeling female figure. Seaby, RCV, 4139. A small group. They grade Fine to Good Fine.
Order as item # (SP3127) \$15/£10

A Final Roman Offer for the Adventuressome

On a regular basis we acquire thousands of low grade uncleaned Roman coins that - for lack of a better word - are floor sweepings. These ground finds come to us by the thousand. Most are found in Britain. These make for excellent coins to try your hand at cleaning and attribution, and who knows what you will find. We just count them out and bag them by the hundred. The condition is hardly nice but the price is reasonable. Bag lots of 100 Roman "Floor sweepings". Order as item # (SP3128) \$90/£60

Coins of the Roman Provinces

Until about ten years ago, the Roman Provincial, or—as it was called in the past—the Greek Imperial, series was the most neglected of the ancient series. Roman Provincial coins are in many instances the final phase of a long established city coinage. These coins were struck contemporaneously with the Roman coinage from Augustus to Diocletian. Almost all have the portrait of the ruling Emperor and provincial issues are the only coinage available for certain personalities. The municipal coinages of the Roman Imperial period are for the most part to be found in the eastern provinces of the Empire, with the exception of Spain where there was a large output of provincial issues through the Julio-Claudian period. In the eastern half of the Empire, hundreds of cities were accorded the right of local coinage during the first three centuries of the Imperial period. This right to issue coins was exercised only sporadically by many cities. The peak of activity seems to have been reached in the early third century AD under the Severan Dynasty. After that there is a gradual decline so that after the assassination of Gallienus in 268 AD production ceased throughout the Empire with the exception of a few mints in southern Asia Minor and in Egypt. The financial collapse of the state in the sixth and seventh decades of the third century, and the political chaos in the east following Valerian's capture by the Persians in 260 AD were major factors in the decline of local coinages.

Throughout the listing of coins we will make the occasional book suggestion. This is hardly a complete list of the books we carry. For a list of all titles we offer, please consult the book catalogue at the end of the coin offerings. We start this section off with a few basics. Useful for every collector's library.

Sear, David R. **Greek Imperial Coins and Their Values. The Local Coinages of the Roman Empire.** 1982. Hardbound. 636 pages. A listing of over 6000 provincial issues. Introduction, maps, history, values, inscriptions, index. This book is devoted to the local coinages of the Roman Empire spanning three centuries from Augustus to Diocletian. It includes over 600 mints from Spain to Mesopotamia. Also included are coins for independent contemporaneous states. This complex and fascinating field, once neglected, has become more popular in recent years. Even so, most Roman provincial coins can still be bought at bargain prices considering their rarity. This book is the most valuable single reference.

Order as item # (GI102) \$58.00

SNG von Aulock. **Collection Hans von Aulock.** Originally printed in 18 volumes, SNG von Aulock has been reprinted in four books with quality bindings. 8739 coins illustrated on 304 plates. A major reference on the Roman Provincial coins of Asia Minor.

Order as item # (GR150) \$495.00

SNG Copenhagen: SNG Copenhagen is the largest and most complete of all the SNG's. A major reference on the Roman Provincial coins of Asia Minor.

Vol. I. Italy and Sicily. 92 pages, 60 plates \$175.00 (GR186)

Vol. II. Thrace and Macedonia. 68 pages, 60 pl. \$175.00 (GR187)

Vol. III. Greece, Thessaly to Aegean Islands. 96 pages, 80 plates. \$175.00 (GR188)

Vol. IV. Bosphorus to Lesbos. 62 pages, 50 plates. \$175.00 (GR177)

Vol. V. Ionia, Caria and Lydia. 93 pages, 83 pl. \$175.00 (GR178)

Vol. VI. Phrygia to Cilicia. 73 pages, 63 plates. \$175.00 (GR179)

Vol. VII. Cyprus to India. 81 pages, 67 plates. \$175.00 (GR189)

Vol. VIII. Spain-Gaul, North Africa, Syria-Mauritania, Alexandria-Cyrenaica, Egypt-The Ptolemies. 131 p.p., 115 pl. \$99.00 (GR162)

Order a complete set, **Vol I-VIII** and save \$305.00. Extra postage required. **Order as item # (GR196) \$1095.00**

We have a constantly changing stock of Roman Provincial coins. Unfortunately, due to the nature of these coins, we rarely get a large enough quantity of one type to run them as specials. If you are collecting a specific city or region please take a few minutes and drop us a note. We will be happy to offer you coins from specific cities as they come in to inventory. The exception to the supply rule is the Egypt series. Alexandria produced the most extensive variety of coins within the provinces. We have several large quantities on hand for your consideration.

Curtis, James W. **Tetradrachms of Roman Egypt.** 1990. Hardbound. 425 pages. 1200 plus illustrations. Introduction, 2000 plus coins listed, rarities, index, history. This reprint has added 1200 illustrations taken from catalogues of Classical Numismatic Group and other dealers. Also bound into this edition are two articles by Milne: "The Leadon Token-Coinage of Egypt Under the Romans" and "The Currency of Egypt in the Fifth Century." An outstanding contribution to the field of Alexandrian numismatics. **Order as item # (GI103) \$45.00**

ALEXANDRIAN COINAGE



SP3129



Carus. 282-283 AD. Billon Tetradrachm. Laureate draped and cuirassed bust right / Various reverses. Seaby, GIC, 4774ff. VF.

Order as item # (SP3129)

\$30/£20



SP3130



Carinus. 283-285 AD. Billon Tetradrachm. Laureate draped and cuirassed bust right / Various reverses. Seaby, GIC, 4778ff. VF.

Order as item # (SP3130)

\$30/£20



SP3131



Diocletian. 284-305 AD. Billon Tetradrachm. Laureate draped and cuirassed bust right / Various reverses. Seaby, GIC, 4784ff. VF.

Order as item # (SP3131)

\$22/£15



SP3132



Constantius I. 305-306 AD. Billon Tetradrachm. Laureate draped and cuirassed bust right / Various reverses. Seaby, GIC, 4795ff. VF.

Order as item # (SP3132)

\$30/£20



SP3133



Galerius Maximianus. 305-311 AD. Billon Tetradrachm. Laureate draped and cuirassed bust right / Various reverses. Seaby, GIC, 4797ff. VF.

Order as item # (SP3133)

\$30/£20

Value Package

A copy of Curtis, James W. Tetradrachms of Roman Egypt. 1990. (GI103) and one of each of the previous five rulers: Carus, Carinus, Diocletian, Constantius I and Galerius Maximianus.

Order as item # (SP3134) \$165/£110

The Dark Ages

Europe as the Roman Empire Fell and the Hordes Descended

In the 5th century AD, the western Roman Empire disintegrated under the pressure of barbarian invasion. For the next five centuries various tribes exerted their influence over various regions of the west. Not until the tenth century did national political units emerge.

This complex and often poorly documented area of numismatics remains an area where scholarship is still being refined. Several well written books on the subject are available—see the book list. As a start we recommend the following book.

Grierson, Philip and Blackburn, M. **Medieval European Coinage, Volume I. The Early Middle Ages (5th-10th Centuries)**. 1986. Hardbound. 674 pages, 65 plates. 1529 coins catalogued and illustrated. Introduction, historical background, sylloge format coin listing, extensive index. Beautifully printed. This is the first volume in what will eventually become the standard reference on medieval coins. Offers coverage of Dark Ages, Visigoths, Lombards, Franks, Anglo-Saxon, Carolingian and Viking issues. Highly recommended for both beginners and advanced collectors. Essential for any comprehensive library.

Order as item # (M120)

\$195.00

The Vandals — Circa 440-490 AD

Pseudo-Imperial Coinage

The Kingdom established by the Vandals in North Africa lasted almost a hundred years. They invaded the Empire in 406 AD, crossed the frozen Rhine, and for two years plundered and devastated Gaul before moving into Spain. By 422 AD they had moved into Andalusia in southern Spain., and by 439 AD they had captured Carthage. The Vandals were under the strong leadership of Gaiseric who through a treaty with Pope Boniface established a recognized land for his people. The earliest coins of the Vandals were silver siliquae that imitated the Roman siliquae in circulation at the time.



SP3135



VANDALS, Psuedo-Imperial. Circa 440-490 AD. AR Siliqua. Diademed bust of Emperor (often Honorius) / VRBS ROMA, Roma seated left. See Grierson, MEC, Plate 1, 1-3. Typical for the issue. Crude but interesting. Fine. Order as item # (SP3135)

\$45/£30

The Byzantine Empire

The Byzantine Empire lasted for almost a thousand years after the fall of the Roman Empire in the West, until the Turks finally overran Constantinople in 1453. With almost a millenium of continous development, the types of Byzantine coinage underwent many changes. The Byzantine people were a conservative group. Each change, when viewed in the context of the time, was consistent with a money change elsewhere in the Mediterranean. Several well written books on the subject are available—see the book list. As a start we recommend the following book.

Sear, David R. **Byzantine Coins and Their Values**. 1987. Hardbound. 526 pages. Introduction, history, complete listing with extensive illustrations, values, index. Comprehensive catalogue of the Byzantine series. Covers the coins of Anastasius to the fall of Constantinople in 1453. Now includes a section on the coins of Trebizond. Order as item # (BY102)

\$100.00

Anastasius — 491-518 AD

Following the death of the Roman Emperor Zeno, the choice of a successor rested with the wife of Zeno. Ariadne selected Anastasius, a somewhat obscure court official, who completely reformed the monetary system in 498 AD. It is due to these radical changes that many scholars have accorded him the title of first Byzantine Emperor.

Anastasius' first coinage was merely a continuation of the Roman coinage of the time. Before his reforms of 498, his bronze coinage was a miniscule nummus. This was, like its Roman predecessors, the small coin of the day.

Anastasius . 491-518 AD. AE Nummus. Struck at Constantinople 491-498 AD. Diademed bust right with traces of legend around / Monogram of Anastasius. Sear, BCV, 13. Scarce. We recently acquired a small group of these, the first group we have had. Ordinarily we only get one or two of these a year. For the issue this is an attractive group. Fine-Very Fine. Order as item # (SP3136) \$33/£22



SP3136

World Coinage

Mostly European and near Eastern With an emphasis on coins prior to 1600

As Rome declined in the West, Europe was submerged into a long period of conflict. Barbarian tribes jostled for control with the local populace. This dark age lasted various lengths of time in various parts of Europe. Eventually national political units emerged and the countries that make up Europe and the middle east began to take form. This section will deal principally with coins from this medieval period.

Books that deal with specific countries are listed in the book list, we suggest the following for a general overview.

Grierson, Philip. **Coins of Medieval Europe**. 1991. Hardbound. 478 black & white illustrations, 8 pages of color plates. General survey of medieval coins. Excellent introduction to the world of medieval numismatics. Professor Grierson examines the evolution of medieval coinage in this much needed work. Surveying the coinage from barbarian invasions down through the centuries, Grierson examines the development of the coinage in relation to the political and economic expansion of Latin Christendom. This work is an important addition to every numismatic library.

Order as item # (M103)

\$75.00

AUSTRIA

Austria was formed in the 13th century by Rudolf of Hapsburg. The Hapsburg dynasty survived until World War I.



SP3137



Austria. Joseph II. 1765-1790. AR 20 Kreuzer. Laureate head of Joseph II right in closed wreath / Crowned eagle. KM 2069. From a recent purchase we have 10 AU/UNC specimens. Most are dated 1786 and are from the mint of Kremnitz. Order as item # (SP3137)

\$75/£50

Bulgaria

Bulgaria formed part of the Byzantine Empire until incursions by the Slavs and Bulgars in the sixth and seventh century. A Bulgarian Empire was established in the late seventh century and survived until the area was recaptured by Basil II in 1016. In the 13th century, the Second Bulgarian Empire emerged out of the Byzantine Empire. Bulgarian tsars struck coins during the 13th and 14th centuries before they were annexed by the Ottoman Turks in 1393. Bulgarian coinage was primarily silver and imitated the silver grossi of Venice.

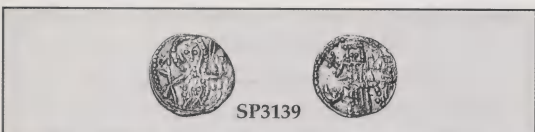


SP3138

Bulgaria. Tsar Ivan Alexander. 1331-1371. AR Grosh. Christ Standing / Tsar Ivan and Michael. See Metcalf, *SE Europe*, plate 8, 11 for type. Nice VF. A reasonably priced medieval silver coin.

Order as item # (SP3138)

\$30/£20



SP3139

Bulgaria. Ivan Shishman. 1371-1393. AR Grosh. Half length figure of Christ nimbate / Ivan standing. See Metcalf, *SE Europe*, plate 8, 19 for type. Nice VF. Order as item # (SP3139)

\$22/£15

Coins of the Crusaders

Latin Christendom

The establishment of Islamic Turkish principalities in central Turkey shook the Byzantine Empire and prompted a strong Christian response. For the next several centuries huge wars were waged in the name of Christianity. These Crusades generated their own countries as well as their own coins. For further reading on the subject you might want to pick up a copy of the following from our book department.

Malloy, Alex G., Irene F. Preston and A.J. Seltman. **Coins of the Crusader States.** 1994. 500+ pages, 11 plates, hardcover. A one-volume compendium of all known Crusader types. Most major types are illustrated with in-text line drawings and in the photographic plates. Each coin is accompanied by a description and a complete transcription of its legend. Includes an extensive bibliography.

Order as item # (M164)

\$75.00

The above reference is abbreviated as CCS in the following offers.

Counts of Tripoli

**Bohemund VI (1251-1275)
& Bohemund VII (1275-1287)**

By the late 13th century the use of gold coinage was in decline and silver was re-emerging as the circulating coin of commerce. Note the predominance of silver coinage in the economies of the Seljuks of Rum, Cilician Armenia, Trebizond, the Nicaean Empire and even Saladin's use of silver at Damascus. Two of the finest of all the silver coins ever struck by the Franks in Syria and Palestine were issues by the Counts of Tripoli shortly before Tripoli fell to the onslaught of the Mamluks. They are also the last.

In 1266, Saint Louis IX, King of France, introduced the Gros Tournais into the French economy. At about the same time, the Counts of Tripoli introduced a silver gros of consistent fineness and weight. This denomination was something Louis and his crusading companions would have been familiar with as a currency. From a recent acquisition, we have the pleasure of offering one of the few groups of these coins to ever come into the marketplace. No substantial quantity of these coins has been offered in the marketplace for over twenty years. Part of the beauty of these coins lies in the fact that they survived in choice condition compared to most crusader coins.

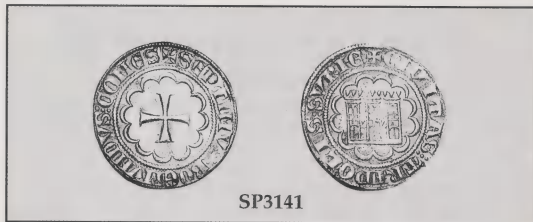


SP3140

Tripoli. Bohemund VI. 1251-1275. AR Gros. +BOEMVNDVS COMES, cross / : +CIVITAS TRIPOLI, star. CCS page 174, 22. Good VF. A well executed coin. Attractive design.

Order as item # (SP3140)

\$165/£110



SP3141

Tripoli. Bohemund VII. 1275-1287. AR Gros. +SEPTIMVS BOEMVNDVS COMES, cross / +CIVITAS TRIPOLIS SVRIE, castle with three towers (of Tripolitan design—a design heavily influenced by other Crusader types). CCS, page 175, 26. Good VF. A well executed coin. Attractive design. Order as item # (SP3141)

\$110/£70



SP3142

Tripoli. Bohemund VII. 1275-1287. AR Half Gros. +SEPTIMVS BOEMVNDVS COMES, cross / +CIVITAS TRIPOLIS SVRIE, castle with three towers. CCS, page 175, 27. Good VF. A well executed coin. Attractive design. Order as item # (SP3142)

\$95 / £65

KNIGHTS OF RHODES

Order of St. John

The Knights Hospitallers known as the Knights of St. John originally exercised political control over Jerusalem, but retreated to the island of Rhodes where they eventually became known as the Knights of Rhodes and maintained a presence well into Ottoman times. They suffered a severe defeat at the hands of Tamerlane in AD 1402/3 and eventually lost the island in 1522. ⇨



SP3143

Rhodes. Raymond Berenger, 1365-1374.. AR Gigliato. Grandmaster kneeling before cross / ornamented cross with inscription around.

Metcalf, 854. Crude VF. **Order as item # (SP3143)**

\$135/£90

Golden Trade Dinar of Ethiopia

Trade coins have always been a popular area of numismatics. By definition they are coins which were produced primarily for use in commerce with other countries. Examples of trade coins range from the Levantine ducats of Venice to the pillar dollars of Latin America to the Maria Theresa taler of Austria. All of these coins and many others were produced as a medium of exchange which was acceptable in local trading areas. One of the first trade coins was struck in Ethiopia around 1100 AD for use in trade with the Arabic and Jewish merchants just across the Red Sea in Asia. Following the demise of the Christian Axumite kingdom of Ethiopia, barter was the primary form of trade within the region, but some form of currency was necessary for dealing with the Yemenites. The coin which was produced to serve this purpose was an imitation of the contemporary Yemeni gold dinar of Ali bin Muhammad minted at Zabid, struck in pale gold. Two hundred years later the Venetian ducat became the standard gold trade coin for the area, and local imitations of this coinage were also produced. No other coins were struck in Ethiopia for over 700 years.

The trade route from India to the Arabian Peninsula to the east coast of Africa was one of the most successful and important commercial links in the history of man. Spices, slaves and precious stones and metals were all part of the lucrative East India trade route. Over the years many trade coins were introduced and used in this economy including the Maria Theresa taler, the Venetian ducat, the Ottoman sultani and the Indian silver rupee, but the first trade coin was the Ethiopian gold dinar.

About fifteen years ago, following a series of earthquakes in Yemen, a hoard of gold coins was discovered. This hoard included about four hundred gold half dinars struck in the name of Queen Arwa, the granddaughter of Ali bin Muhammad, and dated AH 478 (1094 AD). About 100 of the Ethiopian trade dinars were also found in this hoard.



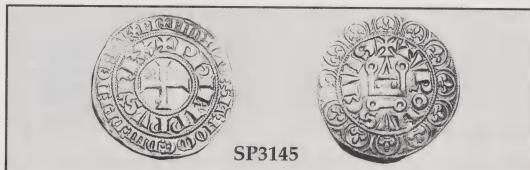
AV
SP3144

Ethiopia. Circa 1050 AD. AV Dinar. In imitation of the Yemen dinars of Ali bin Muhammad. Mitchiner, *World of Islam*, 536. Rare. We have obtained a very small quantity of these scarce pieces. Crude, choice VF. **Order as item # (SP3144)**

\$165/£110

France

Roman Gaul fell to the Franks in the sixth century. Over the next three hundred years the Merovingian Empire grew and gave way to the Carolingian Empire under Charlemagne. By the tenth century the royal monopoly on coinage began to erode with numerous feudal counts, bishops and cities striking their own coinage. Royal coinage re-emerged under Philippe II Augustus (1180-1223). St. Louis IX introduced the Gros Tournois to France and commerce steadily grew through the reign of his son Philip IV (1285-1314). Unfortunately, Philip involved France in the Hundred Years War with England. This war heavily taxed French resources and a debasement of the coins is quite noticeable.



SP3145

France. Philip IV. 1285-1314. AR Gros Tournois. +PHILIPVS REX, cross/ +TVRONVS CIVIS, castle. Duplessy, *Les Monnaies Royales*, I, 214 for type. A select VF specimen of this famous denomination. A standard in any medieval collection. **Order as item # (SP3145)**

\$60/£40

Provincial France

As the Carolingian Empire lost control over France, an extensive system of Feudal coinage emerged.



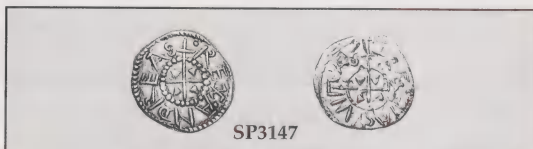
SP3146

County of Blois. 12th century. AR Denier. Stylized head right, Picasso-like design / +BEISIS CASTRO, around cross. Boudeau 193. Average VF. **Order as item # (SP3146)**

\$25/£17

Hungary

The plain of Hungary was occupied by the Magyars in the last decade of the ninth century. Magyar horsemen had been the scourge of half the countries of Christendom, and their raids had taken them, on occasion, the whole length of Italy and nearly to the English Channel. Hungarian silver denars date from the reign of St. Stephen, who adopted Christianity and received his crown and royal title from the Pope in the year 1000. These earliest coins took on designs of neighboring German and Bohemian pieces. In the 12th century geometric designs replaced the designs of the earlier issues. Hungarian coinage grew under successive rulers. In the fifteenth century the Virgin Mary, patron of Hungary, replaced St. Ladislav on many of the coins.



SP3147

Andreas I. 1046-1061. AR Denar. +REX ANDREAS, long cross, wedges in angles / REGIA CIVITAS, long cross, wedges in the angles. Huszar 8; Rethy-Probszt 11. As struck, EF. **Order as item # (SP3147)**

\$90/£60

Jewish Moneyers

Jews played an important role in the monetary structure of medieval Europe. The Church's prohibition of interest (usury being defined as any interest) gave them exceptional opportunities. Jews were also outside the formal structure of feudal society. Metal cutting and engraving were old Jewish professions—it was a short step from being a goldsmith to cutting dies. After the Mongol onslaught of 1240, Bela IV had to rebuild the Hungarian economy. He turned to Jewish financiers in Vienna to help him with this project. During his reign and that of his son Stephan V, Hebrew letters appear on state currency, showing up on denars and obols. It has been speculated that these letters refer back to workshops under the control of various Jewish mintmasters.



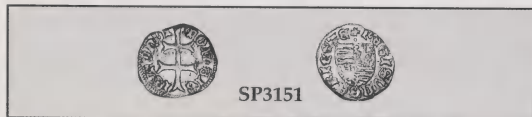
Bela IV. 1235-1270. AR Obol. Crowned head facing, inscription around which ends with the hebrew letter 'Tsadi' / Eagle with spread wings standing left, looking right. Rethy-Probszt 246. Toned VF. **Order as item #**(SP3148) **\$45/£30**

Stephan V. 1270-1272. AR Obol. Crowned head left, inscription around / Two eagles standing facing outward, Jewish 'Aleph' between. Rethy-Probszt 297. Toned VF. **Order as item #**(SP3149) **\$45/£30**

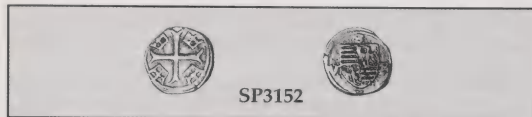
VALUE PACKAGE

One of Each
Bela IV and Stephan V
Order as item #(SP3150) **\$75/£50**

Later Medieval Coins of Hungary



Sigmund. 1386-1437. AR Denar. MONETA SIGISMVNDI (and varieties of) around cross / REGIS VNGARIE, shield. Rethy-Probszt 120-122. Choice VF. **Order as item #**(SP3151) **\$15/£10**



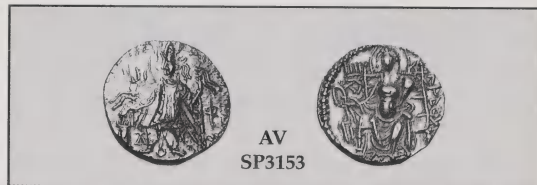
Sigmund. 1386-1437. AR Denar. Arms / Cross with crowns in angles. Rethy-Probszt 125a. Choice VF. **Order as item #**(SP3152) **\$15/£10**

India

Kushan Empire

In about 160 BC conflicts amongst the peoples of the northern Kansu district led to the western migration of the Yueh Chi. Western historians referred to these people as the barbarian hords from the Steppes. By 20 BC they had moved into the territory of the Indo-Greeks in northern Afghanistan. Five tribes settled this area. At the end of the first century

BC one of the Yueh Chi princes in Sogdiana, the ruler of the Kushan principality, embarked on a career of conquest. Within a short period this prince had overthrown the other four princely states in Afghanistan and established the Kingdom of the Kushans.



Kushans. Time of Kanishka II & Vasudeva III. Circa 332-365 AD. AV Stater. King standing facing, holding trident in raised left hand, right hand lowered toward altar, above which is another trident / Goddess Ardasho enthroned facing. Göbl 559ff. Choice VF or better. An inexpensive piece of ancient gold. **Order as item #** (SP3153) **\$335/£225**

Kingdom of Kidara

Kidara, an enigmatic warrior was likely of Hunnish origin, and not a Kushan, as often cited. Rising to power in the Peshwar region of Northern Pakistan around 350 AD, he quickly subdued the waning Kushans and wrested independence from the neighboring Sassanians. Giving his own name to the Kingdom, he expanded his domain from the Khyber Pass to the Punjab. His gold staters, imitating the eastern Kushan style in a less elegant fashion, retained the Kushan regalia and titulature.

The reverse depicts the nimbate Iranian goddess, Ardasho, enthroned and holding a cornucopiae in her left hand. Ardasho corresponds to the Greek goddess Demeter (Ceres to the Romans). She was the sister of Zeus and the goddess of fertility and harvest. The prominent navel on many of these pieces symbolizes her reproductive prowess. This feature is increasingly noticeable as the post-Kidarite coinage becomes more Indianized and Ardasho is transformed into the Indian deity Lakshmi.

There is a wealth of history associated with these ancient Indian coins. They show an overlapping of cultures and civilizations. The Kidaran gold staters evolved into an immobilized type that persisted for several centuries in the environs of Kashmir.



Kingdom of Kidara. Circa 4th-5th Century AD. AV Stater of pale gold. King standing facing, holding trident in raised left hand, right hand lowered toward altar, above which is another trident / Goddess Ardasho enthroned facing. Göbl, 615ff. Choice VF. **Order as item #**(SP3154) **\$265/£175**

VALUE PACKAGE

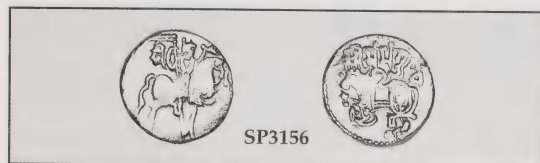
One of each of the previous two gold staters. This combination gives one an immediate feel for the changes that were taking place at the time.

Order the pair and save \$50/£35.

Order as item #(SP3155) **\$550/£365**

The Hindu Shahis of Kabul and Gandhara Circa 870-1008

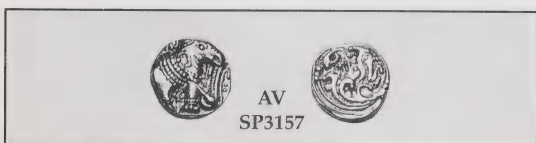
The Hindu Shahis Dynasty was founded early in the 9th century when Kallar, a Brahman minister, overthrew his master, the Zabulite King Lagaturman, and took the crown of Kabul. The Hindu Shahis were ejected out of Kabul by 870 and moved into Pakistan establishing their capital at Ohind. These coins are traditionally known as "bull and horseman" types for their standard design. For an excellent introduction and catalogue of the series, see Robert and Monica Tye's new book *Jitals* advertised on the first page of our book section (M171).



The Hindu Shahis of Kabul and Gandhara. Samanta Deva Series. Circa 870-1008 AD. AR Drachm. Mounted horseman with standard right / Humped bull seated left. Mitchiner, *Non-Islamic*, 117-120. Nice VF. **Order as item # (SP3156) \$22/£15**

The Western Gangas of the Mysore 11-12th Century AD

Anonymous coinage issued bearing the elephant crest of the Gangas.



Western Ganga. Circa 10-13th century. AV Pagoda. Caparisoned elephant standing right / Ornamental floral scroll. Mitchiner MNI 702. Near EF. Attractive design. **Order as item # (SP3157) \$225/£150**

Chutu Lead Coins

These huge (30mm) and interesting lead coins from South West India were struck during the second century AD. The bear overtly Buddhist symbols, and as such are among the earliest forms of Buddhist art. The series is published by Mitchiner in the *Numismatic Chronicle* (1983). We have acquired 20 of these unusual and seldom offered pieces which bear the matrilineal inscription "son of Queen Mula".



Chutus, Mula. c. 150 AD, Pb 30mm. Hill and inscription / tree and nandipada. About VF with normal oxidation. **Order as Item # (SP3158) \$65/£40**

World of Islam

Islamic coinage extends over nearly fourteen centuries, and encompasses a region that extends from Spain and Morocco in the west to Malaya and Indonesia in the East. Islam emerged out of Arabia with a suddenness almost unparalleled in history. With no monetary traditions of its own, early Islamic coinage at first merely perpetuated pre-existing types of coins in the areas it conquered - Byzantine in the West, Sassanian in the East. Minor modifications were made: the mint name added in Greek or Arabic to the Byzantine prototypes, and the Sassanian emperor's name replaced by that of the Islamic Caliph or Governor. The result was the development of two parallel coinages, one in copper and gold, struck at mints in Syria, Palestine, Egypt and North Africa and known as Arab-Byzantine, the other almost entirely in silver, struck in Iraq and Iran, and known as Arab-Sassanian. Truly Islamic coinage arose as the Islamic Empire achieved its political and economic consolidation under the Umayyad Caliphate in the 7th Century AD.

Madina al-Salam Baghdad, the City of Peace

A traveller in the 16th century wrote of Baghdad "a towne very populous and of greate trafficke of strangers for that is the way to Persia, Turkie and Arabia, and from thence doe goe Caravans for these and other places." Baghdad traces its origins back four thousand years. It was not until the 8th century AD that the town rose to a position of first rank, and became the most important city in Mesopotamia. So long as Mesopotamia remained a fertile land of gardens, whose fruitfulness could excite all who visited there, Baghdad was truly the land of peace and plenty. It was the home of wealthy merchants and learned scholars who flourished under enlightened caliphs. Under al-Amin (AH 193-198/809-813 AD) Baghdad rose to be the centre of Islam at a time when Islam represented the highest civilization in the West. Renowned for learning, famous for silks and for gorgeous tiled buildings, Baghdad became the city of Arabian Nights.....



The Abbasid Caliphate. Time of Al-Mahdi. AH 158-169/775-785 AD. AR Dirham. Mint of Madina al-Salam (Baghdad). "There is no God but God, who has no associate" in three lines from the Kalima / "Mohammed is the Prophet of God", "Caliph al-Mahdi". Mitchiner, *The World of Islam*, page 71, 159 for type; Album, *A Checklist of Popular Islamic Coins*, 215. EF **Order as item # (SP3159) \$22/£15**

Umayyads of Spain

This dynasty was founded by Abd al-Rahman b. Mu'awiya b. Hisham who escaped from Syria during the Abbasid assault on his family in the mid 8th century. Repulsing a large Christian army sent by Charlemagne, he consolidated his power in Spain. The apogee of Umayyad power in Spain occurred under the rule of 'Abd al-Rahman III (AH 300-350/912-961 AD) who brought his power against the Christians in Leon & Navarre.



SP3160

Umayyads of Spain. Time of 'Abd al-Rahman III and his sons. AH 300-399 / 912-1009 AD. AR Dirham. "There is no God but God, who has no associate" in three lines from the Kalima / "Caliph and Commander of the Faithful" in three lines. Mitchiner, *The World of Islam*, page 89, 324 for type; Album, *A Checklist of Popular Islamic Coins*, 350. VF. **Order as item # (SP3160)** \$30/£20

Spanish Imitations Muwahhid of North Africa & Spain

The Muwahhid settled in Spain during the 540's. Their realm at one point extended from a Spanish capital at Seville to a North African capital at Fas in Morocco. Weak and ineffective leadership amongst the Christian leaders in Spain left the Muwahhid to prosper until 1212 when combined forces from Castille, Navarre and Aragon defeated the Muwahhid and gave the Christians control over Andalusia. Residual Islamic pockets remained until the unification of Castille and Aragon in 1479, when Spanish forces moved into North Africa in efforts to bring Christianity to all.

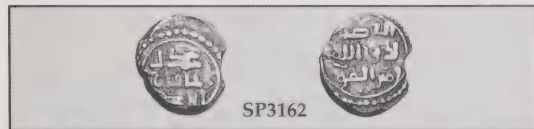


SP3161

SPANISH IMITATIONS of the Dirhams of the Muwahhid. Circa 13th-14th Century. AR Milares. In the style of the issues of the Muwahhid, but the letters lack proper calligraphy. Mitchiner, *The World of Islam*, page 114, 528ff; Album, *A Checklist of Popular Islamic Coins*, 498. Near EF. These pieces were accepted in Europe as a recognized coin, but due to the poor quality of the calligraphy, were not accepted in Islamic areas. **Order as item # (SP3161)** \$22/£15

Mongol Tribes

The pastoral nomads of the Great Asian Steppes erupted from their homeland in the early thirteenth century under their chief Genghiz Khan. During the years of 1206-1227, these fierce people descended out of their homeland capturing territory first in Kashgar, Khotan and Yarkland, then moving on to take new territories in Transaxonia, Afghanistan and eastern Iran. When Genghiz Khan died in 1227 the Mongol realm extended from the Black Sea to the border of China and embraced much of Russia, Persia, Afghanistan and Turkestan.

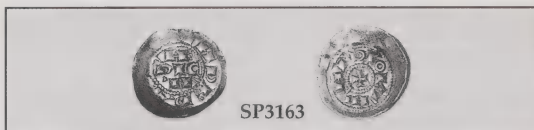


SP3162

MONGOLS. Genghiz Khan. 1206-1227. Billion Dirhem. Khwarezm series. Struck in the name of the 'Khaqan'. Mitchiner, *World of Islam*, 1495. Crude VF. **Order as item # (SP3162)** \$75/£50

Italy

Milan

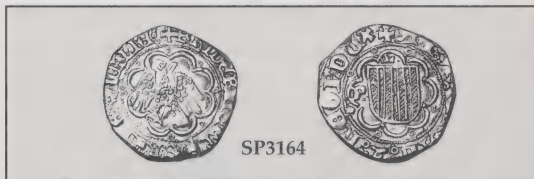


SP3163

ITALY, Milan. Period of Henry III-V, Kings of France. 1039-1125. AR Denaro Scodellato. +IMPERATOR around HE-RIC-N / MEDIOLANV around cross. Castellotti 1. VF. **Order as item # (SP3163)** \$33/£22

Sicily

The weakness of Beneventum and the remaining Byzantine enclaves in the south laid open southern Italy and Sicily to invasion. Sicily was conquered first by the Muslims of North Africa, then in the 11th century by the Normans. The Hohenstaufen Dynasty seized control in 1194. They in turn were ousted by Charles I of Anjou. The Aragon Dynasty would rule Sicily for the next several hundred years. In Sicily the silver trade coin of the time was the pierreale. The pierreale was the equivalent of the gigliato which was being struck in southern Italy. These two coins circulated widely around the Mediterranean.



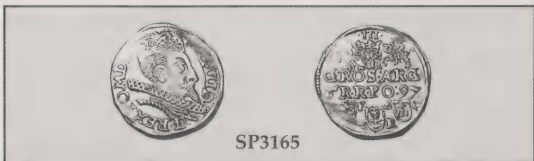
SP3164

Sicily. Frederick the Simple. 1355-1377. AR Pierreale. FRIDERICVS DEI GRACIA REX SICILIE (and variations on) Eagle / +AC ATENARU NEOPATRI DUX (and variations on), Arms on shield of Aragon. Spahr, *Le Monete Siciliane*, Volume 2, 1-210. Choice VF. **Order as item # (SP3164)** \$60/£40

Poland

Sigismund III — 1587-1632

The collapse of the Muscovite tsardom and the submersion of Germany into the thirty years' war presented Poland with an unprecedented opportunity of consolidating her position as the dominating power between central and eastern Europe. This was not achieved. Sigismund III, born and raised in Sweden, turned a blind eye to the problems of Poland trying to cling to his hereditary rights to the Swedish crown.

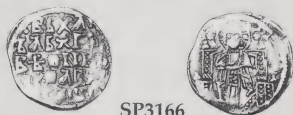


SP3165

POLAND, Sigismund III. 1587-1632. AR 3 Groschen. Various mints and dates. Crowned bust of Sigismund right / III, above arms, GROS.ARG, arms and date. Gumowski 984ff. Nice VF. **Order as item # (SP3165)** \$33/£22

Serbia

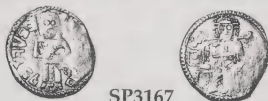
Between the death of Stefan Dusan in 1355 and the battle of Kosovo in 1389, the Serbian Empire disintegrated into a number of separate principalities and feudal lordships. This political fragmentation is reflected in the coinage which quickly reduced in size. Here we take the opportunity to offer you coins from three of the rulers from the last years of Serbian coinage in the middle ages before their lands fell to the Turks.



SP3166

SERBIA, Kings of. Vukasin. 1366-1371. AR Denar. Cyrilic legend in five line / Christ seated facing. Jovanovic 94. VF.
Order as item # (SP3166)

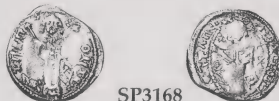
\$95/£65



SP3167

SERBIA, Kings of. Vuk Brankovic. 1371-1396. AR Denar. King standing facing, holding flag / Christ seated facing. Jovanovic 113. VF.
Order as item # (SP3167)

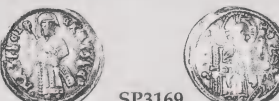
\$75/£50



SP3168

SERBIA, Kings of. Lazar Prebecevic. 1371-1389. AR Denar. Mint of Novo Brdo. King standing facing, latin legends CONTE L NSARO/ Christ standing Jovanovic 154. VF.
Order as item # (SP3168)

\$75/£50



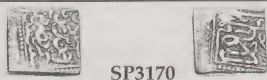
SP3169

SERBIA, KINGS OF. Lazar Prebecevic. 1371-1389. AR Denar. King standing facing, Cyrilic legends / Christ standing Jovanovic 155. VF. Scarce.
Order as item # (SP3169)

\$110/£75

Tunisia

In 1529 Tunisia sought help from the Ottoman Empire in its struggles with Spain. From this point until 1830, Tunisia was part of the Ottoman Empire. In the early 18th century a small square silver coin was introduced, it was called a nasri. This coin was copied from local Berber issues. It was meant to gain ready acceptance by the local populace.



SP3170

Tunisia. Ottoman Empire. Ahmed III. Circa 1703. AR Nasri. Design in imitation of the local coinage. KM 34. Toned VF.
Order as item # (SP3170)

\$33/£22

British Coinage

Celtic to Modern

The history of British coinage is long and varied. The first coins came to Britain from the Gallo-Belgic Tribes in the 2nd-1st centuries BC. These circulated throughout south and east England. Julius Caesar's expeditions to England brought the Celts into direct contact with Rome. By this time most of the local tribes were striking their own coinage. When Rome conquered Britain, her coinage became that of the Roman Empire. The first British Empire was founded by Carausius in 287 BC. From about 287 until 326 AD a Roman mint was present in Britain. The Roman government withdrew in the fifth century and with its withdrawal, the source for newly minted coins disappeared. Circulating coins were mutilated and heavily clipped. In the late sixth century, as the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms developed, a new coinage—the Scaet—became the standard denomination. By the mid 700's a new type of coin developed simultaneously in England and France. A broad, good silver penny became the Saxon and early Norman coin. Even the Viking invaders of the ninth century used this denomination. By the mid 1200's, some five hundred years after its introduction, the penny had fallen on hard times. Simultaneous to the development of the Gros Tournois in France under Louis IX and Philip IV, we see the introduction of the English Groat. The groat was the last of the great medieval designs. Under the Tudors realistic portraits replaced the standardized medieval representations. This renaissance in British coin design was a little behind its Italian neighbors. Milled coinage became a permanent fixture under Charles II in 1662. Again, England was a hundred years behind in her coining techniques.

There are many useful books on British coins. We have listed a few below. See the booklet for more.

Seaby. **Coins of England and the United Kingdom.** 1996 Edition. Hardbound. 366 pages. Fully illustrated. Listing of all the major coin types of England from Celtic to modern times. The standard reference. Order as item # (E168)

\$24.95

Seaby, Peter. **The Story of British Coinage.** 1985. Hardbound. 250 pages. Introduction, historical outline, richly illustrated with excellent photographs, index. Interesting and recommended.

Order as item # (E113)

\$39.95

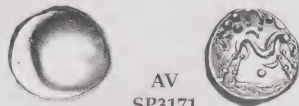
Van Arsdell, R.D. **Celtic Coinage of Britain.** 1989. Hardbound. 584 pages, 54 plates. The long-awaited standard reference for this interesting series. Meticulous attention to detail. 800 coin types illustrated throughout the text. A complete set of plates at the end. An exceptional work on a complicated field. Winner of the IAPN 1990 Book of the Year Award. Essential reference for the collector of English or Celtic coins. Order as item # (E102)

\$85.00

The Gallic Wars

The Caesarean Invasions of 55-54 BC

Before the onset of the Roman invasions, Britain enjoyed a lively cross-channel trade. Large hoards of Gallic War stater have been found in Britain. These were apparently struck to finance the resistance against the Roman invaders.



AV
SP3171

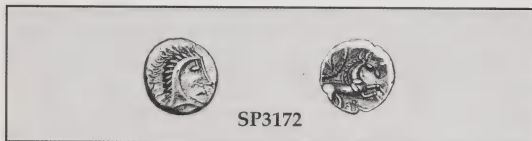
Celtic. Gallic War. Circa 60-55 BC. AV Stater. Blank / Disjunct horse right. Van Arsdell, Celtic Coinage of Britain, 54-56. Choice EF.

Order as item # (SP3171)

\$495/£335

Boudicca Queen of the Iceni vs. Rome

The wife of the Iceni chieftan Prasutagus, Boudicca was enraged by Roman mistreatment of herself and her daughters after her husband's death. Inspired by her leadership, the Iceni led a general revolt of the Celtic tribes against Roman rule. The rebels sacked Camulodunum, London and Verulamium before being routed when they attacked the remaining Roman forces.



CELTIC, Iceni. Queen Boudicca. 61 AD. AR Unit. Stylized head right / Horse right. Van Arsdell 794; Seaby, 74. Fine.

Order as item # (SP3172)

\$135/£90

The First British Empire Carausius — 287-293 AD

Carausius, as a general under Maximianus, was in command of the fleet at Boulogne and was given the responsibility to clear the sea of Frankish and Saxon pirates. However, the life of the pirates appealed more to him. In fear of retaliation from Maximianus, he declared himself emperor and sailed for Britain. He landed in Britain in 287 AD and defeated the Roman forces. Maximianus attempted to regain control of Britain but only succeeded in losing parts of Northern Gaul as well. Constantius took over the struggle from Maximianus and finally took Carausius' continental stronghold at Boulogne. Shortly thereafter, Carausius was murdered by his chief minister



Carausius. 287-293 AD. Æ Antoninianus. Radiate bust right / Various reverses. Seaby RCV 3556ff. This early British ruler is popular with collectors of both Roman and British coins. Our pieces, while a bit rough from the ravages of time, are quite presentable. Good Fine to Very Fine.

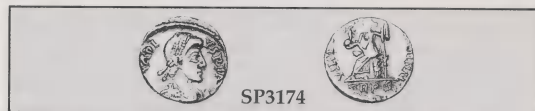
Order as item # (SP3173)

\$45/£30

TIME OF KING ARTHUR Silver Currency of Post Roman Britain.

After the final withdrawal of Roman troops from Britain at the beginning of the fifth century AD, the Romanized Celtic population was left to fend for itself against the Germanic (Saxon) invasions. Arthur, probably a powerful warlord in early Britain, was one of these defenders. Without the Roman presence, local commerce lacked a continuing supply of new coinage, and no official British coinage was struck for another 200 years. Roman silver siliquae continued to circulate but were routinely clipped to remove silver from the edges. It is still a mystery to modern scholars whether clipping was carried out officially to a particular standard or whether the clipping was simply the private removal of silver for profiteering. We have acquired a group of these clipped siliquae, all struck in the fourth century AD in the reigns of Constantius II, Julian the Apostate, Theodosius I, Honorius, Arcadius, et al. While most no longer have the obverse legend, some can still be attributed to reign by portrait,

reverse type or partial legends. An interesting illustration of how coinage circulated in the declining Roman world, the time of Arthur.



POST ROMAN BRITAIN. Time of King Arthur. Fourth century AR Siliqua, nice VF but clipped.

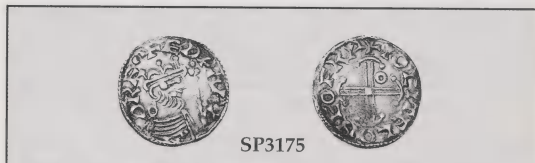
Order as item # (SP3174)

\$45/£30

SAXON ENGLAND

Edward the Confessor — 1042-1066

Upon the death of Harthacnut in 1042, Edward, son of Aethelred II and Emma, was elected king. Edward, later known as 'the Confessor' on account of his monastic education and character, had been brought up in Normandy. Edward's coinage is divided into eleven principal types. From a small collection we have accumulated a selection of his hammer cross coinage for your consideration.



SAXON ENGLAND. Edward the Confessor. 1042-1066. AR Hammer Cross Penny. Various mints. Crowned bust right, sceptre before / Legend around hammer cross. Seaby, 1182. Toned nice VF.

Order as item # (SP3175)

\$335/£225

William I

The Norman Conquest — 1066-1087

William, Duke of Normandy, was the cousin of Edward the Confessor. Upon the death of the Confessor, the English throne was claimed by Edward's brother-in-law Harold II. Harold was killed at the Battle of Hastings by William of Normandy. Thus we have the first Norman King of England - William I. William's coinage remained much the same as the Saxon coinage. He issued seven different types of coinage at over 65 mints. We offer examples of his last issue - the PAX penny.



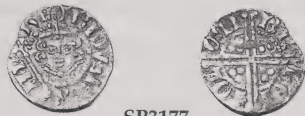
William I. 1066-1087. AR Pax Penny. Various mints. Crowned bust facing / Cross with PAXS in the angles. Seaby, Coins of England, 1257. Toned VF. Order as item # (SP3176)

\$330/£220

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Henry III — 1216-1272

In 1247 Henry introduced a new coinage with a security measure incorporated into the design to reduce the temptation of clipping the coins. The cross on the reverse, which prior to this point had only extended to the inner circle, was now extended to the edge—thus their new name—Long Cross Penny.



SP3177

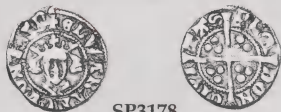
Henry III. 1216-1272. AR Long Cross Penny. hENRICVS REX III, crowned bust facing, with and without sceptre / Long Cross, various mints. Seaby, *Coins of England*, 1362-1369. Toned VF.

Order as item #(SP3177)

\$45/£30

Edward I — 1272-1307

In 1279 Edward introduced a new coinage to replace that of Henry. The Long Cross pennies were recalled to be melted down and the new coins issued in their place. The design of these new coins was a radical departure from the previous coins. It became the model for English silver coinage for the next two centuries. It was under Edward I that England experimented with the issue of a groat. This coin would not become a regular feature of English coins for another 25 years.



SP3178

Edward I. 1272-1307. AR Penny. EDW R ANGL DNS HYB, crowned bust facing, various classes / Long cross, various mints. Seaby, *Coins of England*, 1389-1414. Toned VF.

Order as item #(SP3178)

\$45/£30

Henry VI — 1422-1461

The Wars of the Roses

Henry was only a baby when his father died. From his grandfather, Charles VI of France, he inherited the kingdom of France. Unfortunately, most of this territory was lost, partly through the efforts of Joan of Arc. Meanwhile, in England, a feud broke out between Richard, Duke of York, and Henry's supporters in the House of Lancaster. The feud between the two parties developed until an armed clash in 1455 led to a civil war which continued intermittently for thirty years—the Wars of the Roses. The silver coinage of the day was the groat, which had been introduced during the reign of Edward I. Henry's groats are subdivided into eleven categories by a system of privy marks.



SP3179

Henry VI. 1422-1461. AR Groat. hENRIC DEI GRA REX ANGL Z FRAN, crowned bust facing, various privy marks / Long cross, various mints (Calais or London). Seaby, *Coins of England*, 1835 for type. Toned VF.

Order as item #(SP3179)

\$135/£90

Henry VIII — 1509-1547

Henry VIII is held in ill-regard by many for his debasement of England's gold and silver coins. His coinage changed little for the first seventeen years of his reign, but in 1526 under his Chancellor of the Exchequer, Cardinal Thomas Wolsey, a major currency reform took place. The system of gold coinage was adjusted in an attempt to curb its migration to the Continent. The silver coinage design was changed and a young portrait of Henry VIII was placed upon his new reduced-weight groat. This portrait of Henry shows the young king before the ravages of numerous marriages, ecclesiastical disputes, and excessive food and drink affected his life and looks.



SP3180

Henry VIII. 1509-1547. AR Groat. 2nd Coinage (1526-1544). hENRIC VIII DEI G REX AGL Z FRA, crowned bust right with long hair and the beginnings of jowls / Long cross superimposed on coat-of-arms of Henry. Seaby, *Coins of England*, 2337 for type. VF.

Order as item #(SP3180)

\$225/£150

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The American Numismatic Society, with its professional staff and excellent research facilities, offers collectors the opportunity to delve as deeply into the mysteries of numismatics as time and desire permit. The Society safeguards one of the world's finest numismatic collections, which is especially strong in Ancient and Medieval coinage. The ANS library is extremely comprehensive, and is accessible to the membership for research or simply for reading pleasure. An active publishing program also provides members with scholarly information. For information about how to join the American Numismatic Society write to Ms. Arlene Jacobs at:

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Egyptian servant in the afterlife.



Part of the burial ceremony of Egyptian nobility and persons of wealth or distinction included the placement of symbolic servants in the tomb. These servant ushabtis were provided to perform all of the unpleasant and remedial tasks that one might face on their journey, so that the departed could enjoy the afterlife without these burdens. It was customary to bury 365 ushabtis with the deceased, one for each day of the year. They were molded from a paste which was then fired in a ceramic kiln to form the material we call faience.

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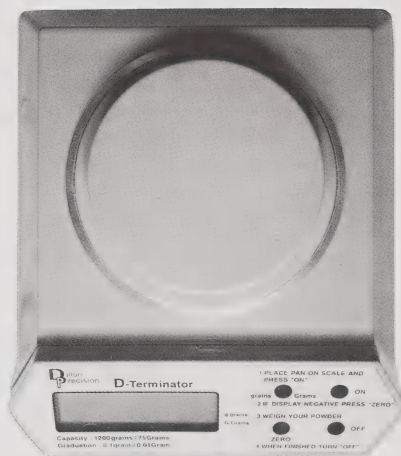
elaborate ones often bear hieroglyphics (sacred writings) imploring the indulgences and protection of the Egyptian deities.

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NEW RELEASE



JITALS

A Catalogue and Account of the Coin Denomination of Daily Use in Medieval Afghanistan and North West India

by
Robert & Monica Tye



The coins generically referred to in this work as "Jitals" are derived from billon silver and copper bull and horseman types struck from about 750 AD to the 13th century. They were used throughout Afghanistan and much of India and form a rather homogeneous series of coins which are inexpensive to collect and challenging in their breadth.

The authors have provided for us here a wonderful catalogue of these ubiquitous but attractive coins with their stylized images and rich history.

183pp., very heavily illustrated with meticulous line drawings, index of legends, rulers, general index and bibliography. 8 1/2 x 12 clothbound.

\$40 (M171)

GENERAL NUMISMATIC BOOKS

Archibald, M. and M. Cowell. **Metallurgy in Numismatics. Volume 3.** 1993. Hardbound with dust cover. 296 pages, 38 plates. **\$65.00** (X163)

Berman, Allen G. and Alex G. Malloy. **Warman's Coins and Currency.** 1995. 358 pages, illustrated throughout, card covers. A general world dealing with all aspects of paper money and coins from around the world, including a section on ancient and medieval numismatics. While the coverage of ancient and medieval numismatics is sparse, it does provide the reader with an introduction to some of the more esoteric areas of collecting including Islamic, Crusader, and Armenian. A good general reference for the beginning collector. **\$15.95** (X206)

Carson, R.A.G. **Mints, Dies and Currency. Essays Dedicated to the Memory of Albert Baldwin.** 1971. Hardbound. 336 pages, 23 plates. 18 articles by various experts on various numismatic fields. Includes: "The Dating and Arrangement of Hadrian's COS III," "The Sequence-marks on the Coinage of Carausius and Allectus," "The Shrewsbury Mint, 1249-1250," and more. **\$30.00** (X169)

Cooper, Denis R. **The Art and Craft of Coinmaking.** A History of Minting Technology. 1988. Hardbound. 264 pages, 285 illustrations. An historical account of the tools and machines used to produce coins from the beginning of coinage to the present time. The first seven chapters have information relevant to ancient and medieval numismatics. Winner of the 1989 IAPN Book of the Year. **\$55.00** (X106)

Cooper, Denis. **Coins and Minting.** 1983. 32 pages, illustrated throughout. Card covers. A look at how coins have been made through the centuries and their place in history. **\$5.00** (X189)

Friedberg, Robert. **Gold Coins of the World.** 1992. Hardbound. 736 pages, over 5000 illustrations throughout, tables of weights and fineness, valuations in two grades. An excellent survey of the gold coins issued throughout the world from ancient times to modern. Unsurpassed in content and scope. Over 15,000 coin types listed. **\$55.00** (F105)

Hoberman, Gerald. **The Art of Coins and Their Photography.** 1981. Hardbound. 397 pages, beautifully illustrated throughout. A must for the coin photographer. This book is a unique study of the aesthetic appeal of coins as communicated by photography. The main section of the book transports us through 2500 years of art and history with the finest numismatic photography. The latter part of the book contains the only definitive treatise on numismatic photography, simply explained. OP. **\$65.00** (X105)

Junge, Ewald. **Seaby Coin Encyclopedia.** 1992. Card cover. 297 pages, illustrated throughout. Over 1500 entries arranged alphabetically covering all aspects of numismatics. A handy companion. **\$34.95** (X157)

Klawans, Zander H. **Handbook of Ancient Greek and Roman Coins.** 1995. 288 pages, illustrated throughout, card covers. A reprint of two works by Klawans, *An Outline of Ancient Greek Coins and Reading and Dating Roman Coins*, in one volume. These books have become standard introductory works, and now with both titles in one volume, this is an excellent introduction to ancient numismatics. The Greek section illustrates all the major types and includes brief descriptions on the historical background of the major cities. The Roman section explains how to read a Roman coin and includes brief biographical information on each of the rulers. A good introductory work. **\$10.95** (X207)

Krause, Chester L. and Clifford Mishler. **1995 Standard Catalog of World Coins.** 1994. Soft bound. 2128 pages, illustrated throughout. The most complete listing of world coins from 1801 to the present. **\$49.95** (F107)

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our public and mailbid auctions for used books**

Kroh, Dennis. **Ancient Coin Reference Reviews**. 1993. Card covers. 107 pages, index. An updated compilation of the articles published in *The Celator* between November 1990 and September 1993. Dennis reviews and rates the standard and not so standard reference works for Greek, Roman Republic, Roman, Greek Imperial, Byzantine and Dark Ages numismatics. Very useful. **\$25.00** (X166)

Mackay, James. **Coin Facts & Feats**. 1993. Card cover. 264 pages, illustrated throughout. Encompassing all aspects of numismatics, ancient, foreign, tokens etc., this book shows vividly the fascination, the romance and the sheer interest of coins including details of mints and moneyers, the production methods of coinage, and the uses to which coins have been put over the centuries. Interesting reading. **\$34.95** (X155)

Manning, Anne. **Valentine Duval: An Autobiography**. 1990. Hardbound. 142 pages. The story of the man responsible for the creation of the Austrian numismatic cabinet under Maria Theresa. A light and enjoyable read. **\$14.00** (X107)

Melville Jones, John R. **Testimonia Numaria - Greek and Latin Texts Concerning Ancient Greek Coinage. Volume 1: Texts and Translations**. 1993. Hardbound. 552 pages. This work contains 927 passages extracted from the works of Ancient Greek and Roman authors accompanied by translations on the facing page. In the first section, statements on the philosophy and nature of coinage are collected. Following are passages on the predecessors of coinage and the earliest coins. References to coins of individual mints and rulers appear next, followed by a number of sections dealing with the minting, the changing of money, forgeries, hoards, coin denominations and the coinage of Persia. Extracts from the *Onomasticon* of Julius Pollux and the lexicographers complete the list. This book will be of interest not only to professional numismatists and collectors, but also to ancient historians as well. **\$65.00** (GR215)

Oddy, W.A. **Metallurgy in Numismatics. Volume 2**. 1988. Hardbound with dust cover. 132 pages, 11 plates. **\$35.00** (X188)

Penn, Dr. R.G. **Medicine on Ancient Greek and Roman Coins**. 1994. Card cover. 192 pages, illustrated throughout. A fascinating survey of medicine and its many aspects revealed on ancient Greek and Roman coins. See the book review in the *Classical Numismatic Review*, Volume 19-3. **\$39.95** (X159)

Reece, Richard and John Casey. **Coins and The Archaeologist**. 1988. Hardbound. 192 pages, 8 plates. The original edition was a collection of papers presented at a conference in 1973. This new revised edition incorporates the most recent research on coin finds in Roman Britain. **\$39.95** (X135)

Yeoman, R.S. **Moneys of the Bible**. 1982. Card covers. 60 pages, illustrated throughout. **\$7.00** (X172)

GREEK NUMISMATICS

Allen, Derek. **Catalogue of Celtic Coins in the British Museum, Volume 1: The Silver Coins of the East Celts and Balkan Peoples**. 1987. Hardbound. 80 pages, 31 plates. 500 plus coins illustrated with photos and supplementary line drawings. Important. **\$110.00** (GR127)

Allen, Derek. **Catalogue of Celtic Coins in the British Museum, Volume 2: The Silver Coins of North Italy, South and Central France, Switzerland and South Germany**. 1990. Hardbound. 72 pages, 29 plates. 800 plus coins illustrated with photos and supplementary line drawings. Important. **\$110.00** (GR126)

Allen, Derek. **Catalogue of Celtic Coins in the British Museum, Volume 3: Bronze Coins of Gaul**. 106 pages + plates. **\$110.00** (GR271)

Arnold-Biucchi, Carmen. **The Randazzo Hoard 1980, and Sicilian Chronology in the Early Fifth Century B.C.** 1989. Hardbound. ANS Numismatic Studies No. 18. 77 pages, 20 plates. Introduction, historical background, catalog, index. Excellent numismatic research. Valuable information on more than 500 Sicilian tetradrachms, including five new examples of the famous Naxos tetradrachm. A must for every serious classical numismatist. **\$50.00** (GR145)

Baldwin, A. **Symbolism on Greek Coins**. 1977 reprint. Hardbound. 112 pages, 6 plates. **\$20.00** (GR197)

Baldwin, A. **Facing Heads on Ancient Coins**. 1982 reprint. Card cover. 23 pages, 4 plates. **\$8.00** (GR198)

Bellinger, A.R. **Essays on the Coinage of Alexander The Great**. 1979 reprint. Hardbound. 132 pages, 3 plates. **\$29.00** (GR218)

Bellinger, A.R. **Troy the Coins**. 1979 reprint. Hardbound. 220 pages, 27 double plates. A catalog of the Troy excavation coins with a corpus of the coinages of Ilium and Alexandria Troas. **\$35.00** (GR199)

Bopearachchi, Osmund. **Monnaies Gréco-Bactriennes et Indo-Grecques**. 1991. Card cover. 460 pages, 69 plates. The coins of the collection of Bibliothèque Nationale with additions from other sources. The latest work on this difficult series. French text. Important **\$145.00** (GR130)

Boutin, S. **Catalogue des Monnaies Grecques Antiques de l'Antienne Collection Pozzi**. 1979. Card cover. Two volumes. 290 pages, 202 plates. A catalog of the complete Pozzi collection, including 2500 coins not included in the *Ars Classica* sale. Every coin is illustrated and cross references to the Naville catalog are provided. **\$60.00** (GR173)

Cahn, H.A., Mildenberg, L., Russo, R., and Voegtli, H. **Antikemuseum Basel und Sammlung Ludwig: Griechische Münzen aus Grossgriechenland und Sizilien**. 1988. Card cover. 276 pages, 571 coins cataloged and illustrated, 48 plates of enlargements. A beautiful collection now on permanent display at the Ludwig museum in Basel. Collection includes a large number of signed coins and all signatures are photographed and enlarged. **\$67.50** (GI110)

Calciati, R. **Pegasi**. 1990. Hardbound in two volumes with slip case. 732 pages illustrated throughout, 2855 coin listings. A study of the issues of Corinthian type staters, starting with Corinth itself, then continental Greece and ending with Magna Graecia and Sicily. Important. **\$350.00** (GR180)

Calciati, R. **Corpus Nummorum Sicularum. The Bronze Coinage**. 1987. A massive three-volume set, hardbound with a heavy slip-case. Covers all varieties of the bronze coinage of Sicily. Over 1300 pages long, nearly 8000 illustrations (over 2100 enlargements). A true corpus that will long be the primary reference. Bilingual Italian/English text. Not stocked on a regular basis. Allow 4-6 weeks for delivery. **\$750.00** (GR249)

Callatay, François de. **Les Tétradrachmes D'Orodès II et de Phraate IV**. *Studia Iranica* 14, 1994. A serious quantitative and qualitative study. Softcover, 96 pages + 20 plates. **\$45.00** (GR268)

Carradice, Ian and Martin Price. **Coinage in the Greek World**. 1988. Hardbound. 160 pages, over 250 illustrations. A useful survey of Greek coinage, including discussions on history, modern research methods, coin production and the economic role of coinage in ancient Greece. **\$39.95** (GR136)

[Collection C.C.] **Monnaies Grecques d'Italie. Collection C.C.** 1994. A wonderful catalogue of a private collection consisting of 127 Greek Italian coins (36 from mainland Italy and 91 from Sicily). The first volume consists of 174 pages including 91 pages of introductory text. The coins are fully cataloged by Pierre Strauss and each is illustrated 1:1. The second volume is a folder of 70 unbound plates with each coin enlarged 4:1 and illustrated in full color. Both volumes are bound in grey cloth. A superbly prepared catalog and a must for anyone interested in Italian or Sicilian coins. Text in Italian. **\$250.00** (GR257)

Davis, Norman and Colin M. Kraay. **The Hellenistic Kingdoms**. 1980 reprint. Hardbound. 296 pages, 104 plates, maps, genealogical tables, glossary, bibliography and index. An historical survey of the leading Hellenistic dynasties that produced coinage. An invaluable background for anyone interested in royal Hellenistic coinage. **\$35.00** (GR153)

De La Tour, Henri. **Atlas de Monnaies Gauloises**. 1991 reprint. Hardbound. 78 pages and plates. Line drawings. Standard cited reference on Celtic coins. Excellent line drawings. **\$75.00** (GR129)

Head, B.V. *Historia Numorum, A Manual of Greek Numismatics*. 1983 reprint. Hardbound. Over 1000 pages long. Indispensable manual on Greek coinage and unique in that it attempted to cover all mints and types of Greek coinage. Still very useful today. **\$75.00** (GR202)

Icard, S. *Dictionary of Greek Coin Inscriptions*. 1979 reprint. Hardbound. A classic work useful in the attribution of Greek and Greek Imperial coins from fragmentary legends. **\$50.00** (GR208)

Jameson. *Monnaies Grecques Antiques et Impériales Romaines*. Four Volumes. 1980 reprint. Hardbound. 908 pages, 164 plates, 3,000 plus coins listed with provenances. A catalog of one of the best private ancient coin collections ever assembled, now dispersed. The collection contained many of the finest known examples. Jameson coins, when they now appear on the market, often command a premium price for their pedigree. **\$295.00** (GR152)

Jenkins, G.K. *Coins in History - Ancient Greek Coins*. 1990. Hardbound. 182 pages. Numerous color and black-and-white illustrations. The long-awaited second edition of this popular book. With new scholarship integrated by Dr. Price of the British Museum and Peter Clayton, this work provides an accurate and informative survey of Greek coinage. Excellent for the beginner, essential for the advanced collector. **\$75.00** (GR104)

[Jenkins, G.K. and R.A.G. Carson.] *Essays in Honour of G.K. Jenkins and R.A.G. Carson*. 1993. Hardbound. 30 papers by leading numismatists, 48 plates. A major collection of essays marking the 75th birthdays of two past keepers of the Coins and Medals Department at the British Museum. Includes: "A revised arrangement for the earliest coinage of Rhodes," "The Staters of Archelaus. A die study," "A Sicilian quadrigatus mint: the issue with the wheat ear control-mark," "The Coinage of Otho and early imperial mint organisation," "The Coinage of Iotapian," and more. **\$125.00** (GR185)

Robinson, Sir E.S.G. *A Catalogue of the Calouste Gulbenkian Collection of Greek Coins. Part 1, Italy, Sicily, Carthage*. 1971. Hardbound. Two volumes, 136 pages, 42 loose plates in folder. Out-of-print with few copies remaining. A must for any collector of South Italian, Sicilian and Carthaginian coins. Beautiful. **\$150.00** (GR114)

Johnston, Ann. *The Coinage of Metapontum, Part 3*. 1990. Hardbound. ANS NNM 164. 122 pages, 21 plates. Continuation and updating of Noe's work done over 60 years ago. A standard reference. **\$50.00** (GR120)

Kindler, A. *The Coinage of Bostra*. 1983. Card covers. 160 pages, 12 plates, map. A very thorough study covering 57 coin types. **\$50.00** (GR260)

Kinns, P. *The Caprara Forgeries*. 1984. Hardbound. RNS Special publication 16. 59 pages, 8 plates. This publication documents 76 forgeries of Greek coins produced by Caprara in the 1820's, as well as 15 coins believed to have been produced by Caprara **\$35.00** (GR206)

Kleiner, Fred S. and Sydney P. Noe. *The Early Cistophoric Coinage*. 1977. Hardbound. ANS Numismatic Studies 14. 129 pages, 38 plates. A die study of the cistophoric coinage down to 120 B.C. The standard work on the cistophoric coinage. **\$45.00** (GR194)

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Circa 414-413 BC**

AR Tetradrachm (17.25 gm)

OBV: A K P A Γ around two eagles perched right on upturned
carcass of hare with drooping head and feet.

REV: AKPA ΓA NTIN ON around crab upwards seen dosally,
claws open, beneath which swims Skylla to the left; shown as a
beautiful woman naked to the waist. Below, a girdle of finned dogs,
and the afterpart of a contorted sea-monster with spined back and tail;
her left arm flung out, her right shielding her gaze, hair floating behind.

Rizzo plate 1, 20; Gulbenkian 166; Hirmer plate 60, 175 (all from the same dies)

Ex Leu Sale 20 (1978) Lot 20

*Extremely rare, only one pair of dies,
engraved by the artist of the Akragantine Dekadrachm
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